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THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

CITY ITEMS.

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Davis, Clarke & Co.,

Wholesale and Retail Booksellers and Stationers, makers and teachers supplied at low rates, at 93 Wood street.

Cotton Clothes Lines,

Batting and Wick, at Thompson & Co.'s.

Beaver Female Seminary.

$70 to $75 for all expenses, 11 weeks. Opens Sept. 3. R. T. Taylor. 7:14:2

Matches,

from City Blacking at J. D. Thompson & Co.'s.

Kenwood Boarding School,

for Boys, New Brighton, Pa., re-opens September 11 Send for a catalogue. 1y14-eod

Go To

McClarran & McKennan's Drug Store, 85 Market street, corner Diamond near Fifth street.

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Fall Term will open September 4. Address Rev. I. N. Pershing.

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Try Using

McClarran & McKennan's Pure White Lead.

Reaver Academy.

Boys' Boarding School, $75 for all expenses for 14 weeks, September 10. R. T. Taylor.

Rat, Mouse,

and other Traps, at J. D. Thompson & Co.'s.

We Would Suggest

to any of our readers who may wish to provide themselves, for cases of emergency, with a bottle of good whisky, that Fleming, druggist, No. 84 Market street, has a lot of Rye Whiskey, manufactured expressly for him, by Thomas Bell, about five years ago, which, for excellency, has, we think, not its equal in the city. It is a pure article. We speak knowingly.

Segar Makers Boss,

is J. D. Thompson & Co., No. 210 Liberty street.

Ryass' London Porter.

Allsop's London Ale.
Jeffrey's Scotch Ale.
The great demand we have secured for the above very excellent goods is an evidence that the people are very properly discriminating, all the Whisky Bitters at using those of a more healthy nature. You will find the above brands to be the finest in the market. Sold only at McClarran & McKennan's Drug Store, 85 Market street.

The Daily Commercial

Petroleum in Pittsburgh.

From a carefully prepared table it appears that the quantity of petroleum at present in store at Pittsburgh and vicinity, is as follows: Crude, 15,887 barrels; refined, 35,960 barrels; total, 20,847 barrels.

"MY POLICY."

A Savannah dispatch says: "The Agent of the Freedmen's Bureau, in Tatnall county, was on Monday night mobbed and driven from the county with his assistants, and threatened with death if he returned. It is thought that the man will be absolutely driven from the county, which, if true, will cause many similar scenes of Fanaticism throughout the Southern States at large."

Another adds: "Two more late Confederates yesterday received pardons in the United States regular army, both captains.

Another from Louisville is as follows: "A returned Federal soldier with his family arrived this morning from Paducan, Kentucky, reporting the country too hot for him to live in. The Democratic Party are making tremendous efforts to clear out all the Union men. Numerous outrages occur daily, which are not reported for fear of rebel violence. The United States troops just arrived at Paducah will probably have plenty of work in protecting the interests of the Union party, who are now silenced for fear of mob violence."

Many number of others in the same strain might be given.

KNOX'S GRAPES.

The grapes from the celebrated vineyard of the Rev. John Knox are coming into market, which is an event with lovers of choice fruit in this region. Among the varieties are: Concord, Rebelling, Hartford Prolific, Eisingburg, Delaware, Alvey, Maxalawney, Martha, Rebecca, Mary Ann, Perkins, Northern Muscadine, Isabella, Canby's August, August Pioneer, Clinton, &c.

The Martha is a white grape, a seedling of the Concord, and destined, Mr. K. thinks, to take the same rank among white grapes, that its parent does among colored.

Mr. K. paid $600 for the original vine. The production of so many varieties, so early in the season, when the old kinds have hardly begun to color, gives evidence of great progress in grape culture. And so abundant a yield in this region, when at Cincinnati, along the Erie Railroad shore, and other localities the grape crop has so generally failed, strengthens the conviction of our vineyardists, that this latitude is one of the most favorable for grape culture.

The President at Detroit.

The speech of the President at Detroit was the most egotistical, violent and revolutionary that he has yet fallen from his lips. In denouncing Congress, he made use of language that was only revolutionary in its meaning, but would have been extremely coarse and unbecoming in a stump speaker of the lowest grade. We quote a single paragraph touchingly like unto the pardoning power:

"Thus it was as far as history informs us in one period of time, over 1800 years ago, that there was a man took upon himself to descend from on high, and finding that the whole world was condemned and sentenced for the law, gave himself up a sacrifice that they might live. Let me ask you this, Christian people, if the Savior of man, when he came found all condemned and under sentence by the law, did he put to death the world, or did he give himself up and go upon the cross and declare that instead of putting the world to death, I will die that man may live. [Applause.] Yes, I'll die that man may live. If I have erred, therefore, it has been on the side of mercy."

The Pittsburgh Soldiers' Convention,

Col. I. E. Dudley, Chairman of the Committee of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Union, in Washington having in charge the arrangements for the Pittsburgh Convention, is daily in receipt of a large number of letters from soldiers and sailors, formerly in the service, and actively engaged in putting down the rebellion, expressing their approval of the Convention and the Congressional policy.

Thousands of these letters have already been received, and they are still coming in at the rate of from fifty to one hundred per day, showing that the great body of the actual defenders of the Union and the flag are sound on the question, and not to be deluded by the misrepresentations of their labors lost through lack of proper understanding in any branch of the Government.

What they Said, and what we all Say.

The Detroit the President made a speech—a speech remarkable. But there was an incident—which is not without significance. He said what he should do with Jeff. Davis, and a democratic Convention being in session there, supposed it was some of the members who "spoken him." After the almost universal shout of "hang him," which went up from the crowd, the President said that when the time is got through with him, he would act.

One Degree Higher.

The President, in his Detroit speech declared Congress as "a tyrannical, domineering, institutional Congress." This is a degree higher of anything he has previously said, and is indicative of an increasing boldness in the revolutionary purpose to which the President has added.

SEPTEMBER 7.

SEPTEMBER 7 recalls, in connection with the events of the day, the following remarkable passage by Mr. Lincoln: "As there will be a black men who can remember that, with a long tongue and clenched teeth and steady nerve, we will pelong bayonet, they have helped to bind on to this accursed consummation; and I fear these will be some whose descendants will forget that with malignant heart and deceitful speech they have striven to hinder it."

Table in the Johnson Camp in New Hampshire.

The Manchester *Mirror* of Wednesday says: "There was a meeting of the chief Johnsonians of New Hampshire, to the number of some three persons, at the Manchester House last evening. Marcy, Herrington, Burns, Bingham, Sawyer, Cutter, Bowers, Severance and Rolfe were there, and a few others. To the consternation of all Henry P. Rolfe stated to them that he could go with them to Philadelphia. He was a life Republican, but he could not bow his head clear down to the dust and become a Copperhead Democrat. He thought he could not and would not walk was deadly hostility to the Constitutional Amendment.

Rolfe is the newly appointed Postmaster at Concord, N. H.

THE GALAXY.—The publication, for September, has been received by Gildenfenney. A careful examination convinces us the table of contents embraces papers of unusual interest and value.

VOL. III. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 7, 1866. NO. 309.

Pittsburgh Commercial.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

PHILADELPHIA.

THE GREAT UPRISING.

A Monster Meeting.

The Greatest in Forty Years.

THE CITY IN A BLAZE.

Speeches, Processions and Wild Enthusiasm.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, September 6, 1866.

The demonstration of last night has not been equalled here for forty years in point of numbers and enthusiasm of those who participated. It was a grand spectacle, and seemed at one time to extend all over the city, as the torch-light parades showed themselves in almost every street. Speeches were delivered from four stands, the most important speakers being Benjamin F. Butler, General Schenck, Senator Chandler and Senator Wilson. The late hour at which the meeting adjourned makes it impossible to send a telegraphic report of any of the remarks made at it in time for this morning's paper. Benjamin Butler's speech was but a repetition of one recently delivered by him in Massachusetts, and extensively printed.

Gen. Schenck's Speech.

Gen. Schenck spoke as follows: My fellow citizens—I will be with you a very short time, for Ohio demands my presence, to further that cause so nobly indorsed by you upon the territory of Pennsylvania; but no pleasure will wait upon me within her borders, greater than to announce that I came from Philadelphia, and that the broad stream of the rising waters is destined to sweep everything that stands in the way of the success of free principles and of human rights [applause]. I was introduced to you, my friends, as the Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs of the House of Representatives. I do belong to that body which Andrew Johnson, perambulating this country, has designated as a body hanging on the verge of the Government. He belongs neither to it nor to any other wholesome organization. Be that as it may, we will take issue with him. [Applause.] We dare to say to him and to his Miserable man Friday, ["good, good,"] Montgomery Blair, that if he undertakes to make two Congresses there will be two sides to that question. Why, gentlemen, the Congress which is there spoken of as an usurpationist body, as a faction, as an embodiment of revolutionary traitors, were elected by the loyal States, and Andrew Johnson for more than a year past has been approving its acts. It is the Congress that declared him President, but if that is a trump, as is said, what in God's name is that fag end, the infinitesimal party of 1866, which now undertakes to lord it over the country? [Applause.] The discussion of the question, whether the Southern States did or did not go out and levy war, has excited the minds of the people, has little practical influence upon the action of government. I am one who never held that they did. I considered these people as our own recreant and misbehaving brethren, and in their acts of illegal attempts, but it is not held that they are deserving now of all the rights of loyal men. The prisoner after conviction, or the unfortunate insane, are not to be considered entitled to all the faculties that others possess, because they are included. They should be restricted from the dreadful power of penance. We have threshed the rebels, and all we require now is sufficient security for the future. [Applause.]

The President, however, thinks that what has been done is sufficient guarantee, but the Congress maintains the contrary, and unless their views are indorsed I fear the late great struggle will be reduced to a mere test of physical strength. But he who is traveling through the country, reaching the people, is endeavoring to debauch the minds of the people. But this attempt will prove vain. What, my fellow citizens, are the conditions proposed by Congress? They merely require that all men should be established before the law, and enjoy all civil rights in common with each other. These, it is claimed by the copperheads, will be granted, but we insist that they shall be put down as part of the bond. We ask no more. No permit the risk of the continuation of an inequality of the representation in Congress which the Southern State laws now make. We are not satisfied that two men in Pennsylvania shall count as much only as one man in South Carolina, and he who says so and claims to be a Democrat, is a liar. [Applause.] A debt has been contracted and the faith of the Government is pledged for that debt. Shall that power be infused into the Government of the United States which is calculated to bankrupt it? Shall the loyal men to bear the burden which has been placed upon the misguided people by their unlawful attempts to destroy our Union? But I must leave my fellow-citizens. I would not, were I remaining, to address the people, and eagerly shall we hearken to the booming sounds of victory which shall sweep across the borders to our State, and they shall be re-echoed from her plains and hills to the delight of all loyal hearts.

Governor Fairchild's Speech.

Governor Fairchild, of Wisconsin, said: I come from Wisconsin, my friends, and I say we are going to carry our State with overwhelming majority. There is one Copperhead county in the State which has control of it. Last year meeting, I feel, will convert it. Events may compel the people of Wisconsin to pass again through death and blood. We have 90,000 men whom we can send on one month's notice. I hope it will not come, but if it does, we will have our wives and daughters to raise corn for us. We took the arms from the rebels by force. They did not lay down their arms, even though President Johnson says so. On the contrary they defended their lives.

In conclusion let me say, if Mr. Johnson undertakes to commit treason, hang him, hang him. Gentlemen, you can continue my sentence. [Applause.]

Senator Wilson's Speech.

The next speaker was Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts. He came to Philadelphia, he said, to welcome the loyal men of the South. He knew very well when he left home that the people of Philadelphia would open their hands and their hearts to these men from the South, for loyalty is here. He had come on the invitation of loyal men, as said, what in God's name is that fag end, the infinitesimal party of 1866, which now undertakes to lord it over the country? [Applause.] The discussion of the question, whether the Southern States did or did not go out and levy war, has excited the minds of the people, has little practical influence upon the action of government. I am one who never held that they did. I considered these people as our own recreant and misbehaving brethren, and in their acts of illegal attempts, but it is not held that they are deserving now of all the rights of loyal men. The prisoner after conviction, or the unfortunate insane, are not to be considered entitled to all the faculties that others possess, because they are included. They should be restricted from the dreadful power of penance. We have threshed the rebels, and all we require now is sufficient security for the future. [Applause.]

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Senator Chandler's Speech.

Mr. Chandler said, after a few introductory remarks, that the rebels had had all the fighting they wanted, and a little more. They don't propose to fight, but they will butcher a few hundred loyal people in the South whenever they can be found. Under Jeff. Davis they fought gallantly. Many widows and orphans were made, and they fought four long years most gallantly, as long as they could bring a man to shoulder a musket. The same men are alive to-day who have only changed their leader and their tactics. Then it was under the leadership of Jeff. Davis, now it is under Andrew Johnson. [Applause.] They mean to overthrow the government. These unwashed rebels propose to become your law-makers and control your government. Has treason another shade? Let any one read the speeches of Andrew Johnson and his traveling mendacrie, and you would suppose that we had offered the best terms on earth. We can have no indemnity for the past. We only want security for the future. These rebels say we demand our rights. When Richmond was surrendered they were humble, but under "My Policy" they demand their rights, give them their rights to the utmost. They have the constitutional right to be hanged, and the divine right to be damned. If they ask sympathy, their rights give it to them. Andrew Johnson says there is a Congress, as it were, but I for my policy will restore the Union. We say to these men, first equality before the law for all races and all colors. If they demand their rights and justice they will get them before they are through with us.

We demand before we admit these rebels, that they shall grant this equality. Next we demand that any person who has been engaged in the rebellion shall not hold office under the Government of the United States. Again, we demand that a loyal Northern man shall be equal to a Southern rebel. Do you want a rebel to gain by his rebellion? Again, we call upon them to repudiate the rebel debt. Do you object to putting it in the bond?

The speaker was here interrupted by the approach of the Geary Club of Chester, headed by a band of music, who had marched sixteen miles, to take part in the proceedings.

The speaker resumed: We demand that our debt should be held sacred. Is that too much? [Cries of "No."] That is all the conditions. Andrew Johnson has turned his back upon the loyal people of the nation, and all of his former pledges. He is a sick, poor Moses. [Laughter.] Jeff. Davis and I, Wilkes Booth elected him to the Presidency. [A voice, "Do you want to give the negro a vote?"] Speaker—We do intend to do so. God will bring us through to a glorious future. The speaker immediately after this said all depended upon the fall elections. I believe that is the last plague of Andrew Johnson, and will be the finale of our troubles.

CONVENTION OF LOYALISTS.

THE SUFFRAGE QUESTION.

Diversity of Feeling.

THE ADDRESS CONSERVATIVE.

Brownlow Carries it Through.

Speeches by Anna Dickinson and Fred. Douglass.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, September 6, 1866.

The Convention to-day has been several times on the verge of a rupture, but nothing but unfaithful management has prevented one between the suffrage and anti-suffrage men. The feeling against the border State delegations for their efforts, which have been successful thus far, to dodge this issue, is getting intense, and will find a voice in an unmistakable manner if the session lasts two days longer. The Border States men say they are not the only men who are anxious on the subject, but that leading politicians from the Northern States are at the bottom of this movement to keep down the intense radicalism of Louisiana and Texas.

The Address.

The address which was adopted to-day was prepared by Mr. Cresswell, of Maryland, in the interests of the conservative wing of the convention. Its adoption would not have been carried without a long and lively debate, but for the intervention of Parson Brownlow, with a few of his characteristic figures of speech, which took the Convention by storm and frightened the radicals out of their opposition. Mr. Sherwood, of Texas, in behalf of the radicals, read a long address which he mins so long to read it, that the friends got disgusted at its length, and when Brownlow proposed to have Cresswell's address printed in such large type that Andrew Johnson could read it drunk or sober, he got the laugh and the hurrah with him, and under cover of the excitement on this point, which to the relief of half a dozen or more of the leaders who were getting deeply solicitous for the harmony of the Convention. This was a big point gained.

The Resolutions.

The next thing was to get the resolutions adopted. There had been a big fight, lasting till one o'clock this morning, in the Committee on Resolutions, over the suffrage question, and the radicals succeeded in getting a plank put in Convention. But the previous question came in good, and helped to make quicker work than was expected. Despite the protest of two or three earnest ones, and their appeals against gag law, the previous question was sustained, and under its operations the resolutions were adopted. It required the assurance that there would be a chance afforded to the more radical members to express themselves in another report to get this through, however.

The proceedings of the Convention at different stages during the day were attended with much disagreement and at times great confusion.

In the afternoon, Miss Anna E. Dickinson was introduced, when she spoke at some length in support of radical views, to the delight of some and dissatisfaction of others.

She was followed by Fred. Douglas, whose speech did not differ materially from that delivered at the Cooper Institute on Wednesday, and published in the COMMERCIAL.

When he concluded, it being four o'clock P. M., the Convention took a recess till six.

By Associated Press.

PHILADELPHIA, September 6.—The Southern delegates met at the National Hall at ten o'clock A.M. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Bedell.

A telegram was received from the Republican State Convention at Syracuse congratulating the Convention upon favorable auspices under which its sessions were being held. It was read amid great applause.

Mr. Sidney offered a resolution for the appointment of a Committee of five to raise funds for defraying the expenses of the Convention, which was adopted.

A resolution for the appointment of a Committee of five, to prepare an address to the Southern people, was offered and referred.

Mr. Bingham, of Alabama, offered a resolution declaring that Congress should appoint a committee to investigate the alleged frauds of officers connected with the Treasury Department engaged in the collection of Confederate cotton.

On motion of Mr. Boreman, the above was referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

The Committee of five appointed yesterday to take action on the welcome extended to the Southern delegates by the Mayor and the Councils of Philadelphia, made a report expressive of their high appreciation of the hospitality and generous manner in which they had been received by the citizens and authorities of Philadelphia.

Mr. Botts desired to know how the reports of the Committee were to be received. He thought a proper question as to how votes were to be taken; whether by yeas and nays, or otherwise.

Mr. Chair suggested that the question of voting should not be raised until it was seen whether there was anything objectionable to any delegates in the address.

Mr. Cresswell, of Maryland, then proceeded to read the report of the Committee on Address. He read, from the President's desk, introducing it with the remark that it had been unanimously agreed upon by the Committee appointed to prepare it:

The Appeal of the Loyal Union Men of the South to their Fellow Citizens of the United States.

The representatives of eight millions of American citizens appeal for protection and justice to their friends and brothers in the States that have been spared the cruelties of the rebellion, and the direct horrors of civil war. Here on the spot where freedom was prepared and pledged by the fathers of the Republic, we implore your help against the fell spirit of oppression whose sole object is to re-rent the control of our destinies to the conservers of the rebellion, after they have been vanquished in honorable battle, and to unite them in the hands of traitors to our country and to entrench themselves in the official fortifications of the Government, whence they may shield and direct the future wrongs from reading and observation. We come before you as unvalidated witnesses, to depose to you our personal knowledge our sad experience. If you fail us we are more utterly and hopelessly betrayed than the Christ whom he been decided against us, for in that case even victorious slavery would have found profit in the especial jurors of those to whom had been given its bravest foes. Unexpected perfidy in the highest place in the Government accidentally filled by one who adds cruelty to injustice and forgives the guilty as he proscribes the innocent, has stationed the almost unlimited power of the beaten conspirators, and now the rebels who offered to yield everything to us three short years, are seeking to compel us to bloody graves! Where we expected to find a beneficent, we find a persecutor. Having our claim upon, we return to you, who can invoke Presidents and punish traitors. Our last hope under God is in the unity and firmness of the party that elected Abraham Lincoln and defeated Jefferson Davis.

The best statement of our case is the appalling yet unconscious confession of Andrew Johnson, where in his speech of the 18th of August, he proclaims his purpose to clothe four millions of traitors with the power to impoverish and degrade eight millions of loyal men. Our wrongs bear alike on all races, and our tyrants, unchecked by fear, will divide and rule on the white and black. We can remain as we are, only as inferiors and victims. We may fly from our homes, but we cannot flee from our fate with those who, after denouncing and defeating treason, refused to fight those who have bravely insisted them in their good work. Till we are wholly rescued there is neither peace for you nor prosperity for us.

We cannot better define at once our wrongs and our wants than by declaring—

That since Andrew Johnson is affiliated with the rebels and our constant enemies, his slanderers and our oppressors, the control of our hand has been laid heavily upon every one most loyalists in the South. History, the just judge-ment of the present and stern confirmation of the future, invites, command us to declare that after repeating his own remedies for restoring the Union, he has resorted to the weapons of traitors to bruise and beat down patriots.

That after declaring that none but the loyal should govern the reconstructed South, he has practiced upon the maxim that none but traitors shall rule.

That while in the North he has removed conscientious men from office and filled many of the vacancies with the sympathizers of treason in the South, he has removed proved and trusted patriots and selected the equally proved and convicted traitors.

That after brave men who had fought for the old flag, have been nominated for positions, their names have been recalled and avowed rebels substituted.

That every original Unionist in the South who stands out to Andrew Johnson's covenants from 1861 to 1866, has been ostracised.

That he has corrupted the local courts by offering premiums for the defiance of the laws of Congress, and by openly discouraging the observance of the oath against treason.

That while refusing to punish one conspirator, though thousands had earned the penalty of death, more than a thousand devoted Union citizens have been murdered in cold blood since the surrender of Lee, and, in no case have their assassins been brought to judgment.

That he has pardoned some of the worst of the rebel criminals North and South, including one who we have taken human life under circumstances of unparalled atrocity.

That while confirming and fettering the operations of the Freedmen's Bureau, he, with full knowledge of the falsehood, has charged that the black men are lazy and rebellious, and has concealed the fact that more whites than blacks have been murdered and left by the rebel organization, and that while declaring that it was corruptly managed and expensive to the Government, he has connived at a system of profligacy in the use of the public patronage and public money, wholly without parallel, save when the traitors bankrupted the Treasury and sought to disorganize and scatter the army and the navy, only to make it more easy to capture the Government.

That while declaring against the injustice of leaving eleven States unrepresented, he has refused to indorse the liberal plan of Congress, simply because it recognizes the loyal majority, and refuses to propitiate the traitor minority.

That in every State South of Mason and Dixon's line, his policy has wrought the most despicable consequences, social, moral and political.

It has emboldened returned rebels to threaten civil war in Maryland, Missouri, West Virginia and Tennessee. The patriots who saved and sealed these States to the old flag surrendered into the hands of their betrayers.

It has corrupted high State officials, elected by Union men and sworn to enforce the laws against returned rebels, and made them the mere instruments of the authors of the rebellion.

It has encouraged a new alienation between the sections, and by impeding emigration to the South, has created a formidable barrier against free and friendly interests in the North and West.

It has allowed the rebel soldiery to prosecute the teachers of the colored schools, and to burn the churches of the Methodists and Presbyterians, shipped the living God.

That a system so barbarous should have culminated in the late riot of Memphis, and the still more appalling massacre of New Orleans, was as natural as that a child should draw it from the teachings of John C. Calhoun and Jeff. Davis.

Andrew Johnson is responsible for all these unceasing cruelties, and as they were unprovoked, he justifies and applauds them, sending his agents and measures into the reform and the patriotic metropolis to insist upon making his reckless policy a test upon a Christian people. He forgot that the protection he ended to the 16th of August Convention in Philadelphia was not only for the loyal and free people of New Orleans, on the 25th of July, when they were clubbed and shot down in trying to protect themselves, but denied it amidst the slaughter of hundreds of innocent men. No page in the record of the nineteenth century of human justice and constitutional law, is more revolting than that which convicts him of refusing to extend the protection of the law to savage carnival, and not only of refusing to punish, but of conniving at, and of failing to throw the guilty responsibility upon unoffending and innocent freedmen. The intluated negroes, in the mad revelry of their own people in Tennessee when they were struggling to maintain a government erected by himself against his own, and under laws of which he was even more eager to illustrate his savage policy by clothing with the most despotic power, the rioters of Memphis.

Notwithstanding this heartless deserting and utter persecution by Andy Johnson, the people of Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, West Virginia, Maryland and Delaware, imbued with the Democratic and Republican principles which the fathers of the republic designed for all America, are now making determined battle for the restoration of the Union of the Government, and by the blessing of God, these States will elect Conservative governors, like the late former free States, and illustrate the wisdom and beneficence of the great charter of American liberty, by making peace, prosperity, wealth and prosperity. In the remaining ten States the Constitution, with its slavery feature, have grown to monstrous power, whose recognition thus far, from the conservative wing of the government enabled these States to entrench themselves behind the Constitutional Rights, and sheltered by a claim of Constitutional obligation to maintain slavery in the States, have determined to make slavery, in fact, the alternative of oligarchy with slavery, for Democratic republican Government without slavery. The Government, in refusing to a single additional rebel, acquiesced in the former alternative. From the first Congress of the republic stayed. The principles of Constitutional liberty languished for want of Government support. Its principles were trampled in the dust of Moloch. Its history for eighty years is replete with unparalleled injuries and usurpation. It denied to Congress the right to admit into the Union, &c., distinguishing the free labor localities, and in these one-third of the whole with African slavery. It held four millions of human beings as chattels, and made them three-fifths of the basis of representation in the Federal and State Governments. In the latter it is enabled to keep the disciplined millions of free white laborers from the richest agricultural lands of the world, forced them to remain in the less productive and less the mineral, manufacturing and lumber localities, and left hundreds of millions of acres, and in square miles, and real undeveloped wealth, simply because the localities were agricultural for the most part. It has given the power to them to agriculture on this agricultural territory and consigned the free States to ignorance and poverty. By denying capital and a struggling enterprise, it peopled the capital, energy and will of the free States with a race of paupers. Only intelligent intolerance and persecution, its gambling appropriations to slave States in behalf of emigrants, and its entire ignorance about despotic laws against assembly, stinted at the Irish and German millions of the right to peaceably assemble and petition for a redress of grievances. It proscribed democratic literature as treasonable. It nullified the constitutional guarantees of freedom and free speech and of the press. It imprisoned Northern State men in other States of their privileges and immunities in the States, and injury and usurpation alike contrast to the principles of the Republic and the best interests of the States themselves. Offended at all of these features of this Maryland delegation every discouragement, at last it sought immunity by secession and war.

Then it was that, with the contemplation of the four years that followed, forced loans, impressed slaves, the destruction of the Union cause and his own, the number of aged men who had long laid aside the implements of labor, but who had been compelled to take them up by the conscription of their sons to support their children and grandchildren; reduced from comfort and affluence to the most pitiable poverty; the boyhood of the South, ties of physical manhood forced into the ranks of rebellion, many of whom they were identified by every interest, long months of incarceration in rebel bastiles, imprisoned in their own homes, and the sacrifice but a partial recital of the long catalogue of horrors which the incarnate North and South, combined, defeated them.

They lost. What did they lose? The cause of oligarchy, of treason, of slavery, and that only. As soon as the locusts of war closed, as soon as the first gun announced the end, and the cry of immediate admission, and with that watchword seek to organize under new forms, a control by disloyal men, and that watchword seek to organize under new forms, a control by disloyal men, and that watchword seek to organize under new forms, a control by disloyal men, and

The Daily Commercial

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1866.

REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINEE FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN W. GEARY.

CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT:
JAMES K. MOORHEAD.

CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT:
THOMAS WILLIAMS.

UNION COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

FOR SHERIFF:
SAMUEL R. CLELEY.

FOR CLERK OF QUARTER SESSIONS:
JOHN G. BROWN.

FOR CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT:
ALEX. HILANSON.

FOR RECORDER:
HENRY SNIVELY.

FOR REGISTRAR:
JOSEPH H. GRAY.

FOR COMMISSIONER:
GEORGE HAMILTON.

FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR
JOHN P. DRAVO.

FOR ASSEMBLY:
SAMUEL CHADWICK,
R. A. COLVILLE,
GEORGE T. M'KEE,
GEORGE WILSON,
WILLIAM PETERS,
JOHN P. GLASS.

VERMONT SPEAKS TO THE PRESIDENT.

President JOHNSON has got his answer from Vermont! While he has been roaming through the country, pleading the lost cause of the South, and hurling epithets on the heads of all who will not agree with him and applaud his policy, the people of Vermont have been holding an election, the result whereof is a largely increased Republican majority, which may go well up to 25,000 or 30,000! No kite ever went so high as "My Policy" has gone in the "Green Mountain State," whose sons have voted just as they fought, and who, if necessary, will fight again as they had just voted. It makes no difference with them which it is, so far as the principle of the thing is concerned—they will be true to it at all times and everywhere!

And so will the people of all the States. The answer Vermont has given to the President will be repeated by the other States in October and November. Pennsylvania will repeat it with an emphasis that will ring through the broad land.

THE PRESIDENT DOING GOOD WORK.

The President is doing good work for the Republican cause. His revolutionary language—his speeches breathing wrathful denunciations against the loyal people, whom he calls "disunionists"—the threat to drive the loyal members of Congress out, to recognise the rebel members and their sympathizers—the evidences he is affording daily of his own character and intentions—these things have thoroughly awakened the public mind to the high considerations entering into the present canvass. The President and his Secretary, by their speeches and the exhibition they are making of themselves, have made the people thoughtful and given a character and an earestness to the canvass which nothing else could. The President is our best stump speaker.

STRIKING FOR CONGRESS.

The JOHNSON Democracy are sinking everything else for members of Congress. CLYMER and everybody are to be traded off to achieve their object. We have positive information that in certain districts where they think they have a chance, systematic colonization has been resorted to. We warn our friends to be on the alert. In the Westmoreland District a scheme of this sort is on foot. The leaders in it are known. Furthermore for the country, but unfortunately for them, it may be, the laws are explicit and the penalty severe.

THEN AND NOW.

It is frequently the case that men who, from motives not strictly unselfish and pure, change from principles with which they have identified themselves, seek to convince others if not themselves that they have no changed. Of this class of men ANDREW JOHNSON is at present the most notorious representative.

It will be remembered that when he assumed the duties of President of the United States, his previous history enkindled an ardent, living hope in the breasts of all true patriots, and secured for him the sympathy, respect and confidence of all who had contributed their efforts and means to preserve the Constitution and Union against the parricidal hand of treason; while on the other hand it gave traitors cause to fear the punishment due to their treason—or in his own vigorous language, "that treason must be made odious, that traitors must be punished and impoverished." On the one hand he was sustained, loved and respected by all true loyal men, while on the other he was despised by all traitors to the Government. The loyal men of the North and South cheered and encouraged him, while the rebels of the South and the sympathizers with them in the North abused him, calumniated him, Lo as look at the incontrovertible facts of history.

Six days after taking the Presidential oath he spoke to a large delegation of Union men who had been introduced to him by Gov. O. P. MORTON, and among other things said:

"In reference to what my administration will be while I occupy my present position, I must refer you to the past. You now see me in the full view of the people. You know what I am, as evidence of what my course will be, and in reference to this diabolical and fiendish rebellion sprung upon the country, all I have to do is to ask you to go back and take my course in the past, and from that form your opinion of my future will be. Mine has been but one straightforward and unswerving course, and I see no reason now why I should depart from it."

"They (the traitors) must not only be punished, but their social power must be destroyed. If not, they will still maintain an ascendancy, and may again become numerous and powerful; for, in the words of a former Secretary of the United States, 'When traitors become numerous enough treason becomes respectable.'"

These declarations received the unlimited condemnation and abuse of all disloyal parties.

In his Nashville speech of June 9th, 1866, he said:

"While society is in this disordered state, and we are seeking security, let us fix the foundation of the new government on principles of eternal justice which will endure for all time."

In regard to the restoration of the States he inquired who shall restore and re-establish?

"Shall the man whogave his influence and his means to destroy the Government? Is he to participate in the great work of reorganization? Shall he who brought this misery upon the States be permitted to control its destinies? If this be so, then all the precious blood of our brave soldiers and officers so freely poured out will have been wantonly spilled. All the glorious victories won by our noble armies will go for naught, and all the battle-fields which have been won with dead heroes during the rebellion will have been made memorable in vain. Therefore I say that *traitors should take a back seat* in the work of reconstruction."

"A fellow who takes the oath merely to save his property, and denies the validity of the oath, is a perjured man, and not to be trusted. Before these repenting rebels can be trusted let them bring forth the fruits of repentance.

"Their the traitors great plantations must be seized, and divided into small farms and sold to honest and industrious men."

Who was radical in those days? Was ANDREW JOHNSON in the least behind THADDEUS STEVENS, whom he never tires in branding as a traitor before the people? Mr. STEVENS, with all his invective, never lashed the rebels with greater fury than did ANDREW JOHNSON in the days to which we refer.

In his speech to refugees, April 24th, 1865, Mr. JOHNSON said in reference to treason:

"That it is time our people were taught to know that treason is a crime—not a mere political difference, but a moral crime; between the parties in which one succeeded, and the other has simply failed."

In his interview with GEORGE L. STEARNS, October 3, 1865, he said:

"The power of those persons who made the attempt has been crushed, and now we want to reconstruct the State governments, and have the power to do it. The State institutions are prostrated, laid out on the ground, and they must be taken up and adapted to the progress of events; this cannot be done in a moment. We are making very rapid progress—so rapid I sometimes cannot realize it. It appears like a dream."

"We must not be in too much of a hurry; it is better to let them reconstruct themselves than to force them to do it. The leaders must no longer be in our hands, and we can check them in any stage to the end, and oblige them to correct their error; we must be patient with them."

On the subject of representation, he said that many years before he proposed in the Tennessee Legislature that the apportionment of representatives should be by qualified voters, and added:

"The apportionment is now fixed until 1872, before that time we might change the basis of representation from population to qualified voters, North as well as South; and, in due course of time, the States, *without regard to color*, might extend the elective franchise to all who possessed certain mental, moral, or such other qualifications as might be determined by an enlightened public judgment."

On the same subject, in an interview with Senator DIXON, of Connecticut, he suggested forms for Constitutional amendments relating to representation and taxation, the first of which was as follows:

"Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within the Union according to the number of qualified voters in each State."

And added that such an amendment would "place the basis of representation and direct taxation upon correct principles," and "remove from Congress all inequities in reference to the political equality of the races.

"It would leave the States to determine absolutely the qualifications of the crown voters with regard to color; and thus the number of representatives to which they would be entitled in Congress would depend upon the number upon whom they confer the right of suffrage."

It is useless to recapitulate his dispatches to the Provisional Governors of the rebellious States upon the subject of reconstruction, in which he required the repudiation of the rebel debt and the ratification of the Constitutional amendment abolishing slavery, in which, in the case of Georgia, for instance, he said he "could not recognize the people of any State as having resumed the relations of loyalty to the Union, that admits as legal, obligations contracted or debts created in their name, to promote the war of the rebellion." One, however, is worthy of special notice. To the Governor of South Carolina, referring to the abolition of slavery and the national debt, he said:

"If the action of the Convention was in good faith, why hesitate in making it a part of the Constitution of the United States?"

Another extract and we will be done with quotations. The Secretary of State, in a dispatch to the Governor of Florida, said:

"It must, however, be distinctly understood that the restoration to which your proclamation refers will be subject to the decision of Congress."

From what we have written and quoted, there is no difficulty in making a platform upon which all Union men can stand. From the declarations of the President, repeatedly made, it would be but charitable to presume that he would be found upon such a platform head and shoulders above all other men. But, unfortunately for his want of consistency, he is not found there. Although the features of such a platform have been by Congress incorporated into a proposed amendment of the Constitution, the President has entered the list as a husting orator, and is spending his breath in branding that Congress as traitors, and all who sustain it as guilty of treason, and yet he says that he has not changed.

To be specific: None of his declarations was oftener repeated, than the equality of the people as citizens, which is the principle sought to be engrafted in the Constitution, in the first section of the proposed amendment. This he now opposes as treason. His views expressed to Mr. STEARNS, and the amendment to the Constitution he proposed to Mr. DIXON, except so far as they refer to negro suffrage, in which he was far in advance of Congress, are embraced in the second section. This also he now opposes as treason. The views contained in the extracts from his speech to Governor MORTON's delegation, and his speech at Nashville, are embodied in the third section. And this also he condemns as treason. The substance of his dispatches to all the Provisional Governors, on the subject of the rebel debt, is neither more nor less than the principle of the fourth section. And this he likewise condemns as treason. Once he held that "fellows" would take the oath to save their property, but could not be trusted; but in New York he said that no man can take the oath and be disloyal. Once he held that it was time that the people should be taught that treason is a crime and not a mere political difference, a contest in which one party succeeded and the other simply failed; but in the same speech in New York he virtually declared that the rebellion was no crime, but merely a contest in which one party succeeded and the other simply failed. Once he declared that those who sought to destroy the Government should not participate in restoration, but should take a back seat; now he declares that as soon as they take the oath they are loyal, and should immediately be invested with all their former rights. Once he declared that before traitors should be trusted they must bring forth the fruits of repentance; now he declares that no fruits are required but taking the oath. Once he favored confiscation of the property of rebels, but his voice is silent as death upon the subject. Once he declared that he could not recognize the loyalty of any State that did not deny the rebel debt; yet South Carolina has persistently refused to deny it, and the President says that her people are more loyal than those who sustain the action of Congress. Once he distinctly stated, though his Secretary of State, that it must be distinctly understood that the questions of restoration will be subject to the decision of Congress; but now he denies that Congress has any power whatever over the subject, and it is useless to pursue the subject to a greater length.

Congress has most faithfully embodied his former views in the proposed amendment, and with much propriety says to the South, in almost the identical language of Mr. JOHNSON himself, "If your action upon these subjects was in good faith, why hesitate to make it a part of the Constitution of the United States?" But how he abandonment of the leadership of the President, and have given the strongest evidence that they and he have not acted in good faith. That the President has falsified his past is too mournfully evident from the present. In the past he was surrounded by loyal men as friends, while disloyal men shunned him. Now he is surrounded by the same disloyal men who were once his enemies, as friends, and is shunned by the same loyal men who honored him by their suffrage, and who still fondly adhere to the principles from which he has seceded. That he alone has remained consistent, and the whole population of the land has changed, the traitors to be loyal, and the loyal to be traitors, is an idea too absurd to mention; and yet it is the monstrous idea now being proclaimed by the President from every political hustings in the North. The converse, however, is true. The President alone has changed, and traitors remain traitors and loyal men remain loyal.

NECESSARY DISTINCTION.

We have noticed that judicious men who have officially greeted the President, at different points of his tour, have been careful to intimate his welcome as President of the United States. The President has, more than once, evidently noticed the implied distinction thus intimated between his official character and position, and his present attitude and mission as a partisan and stump orator. And in several places, as though conscious of the inconsistency and discredit of his way-side railings against Congress and the loyal people, he has himself made the distinction referred to, claiming the privilege to rail as a private citizen, as no body but plain, honest ANDREW JOHNSON. Like the irate clergyman, who threw off his black coat, saying to it, "Lie there Mr. Ferguson, while Patrick takes a knock," the President of the United States lays aside his dignity of position and office, as the head of a great nation, to indulge, all the way from Washington to Chicago, in tirades against Congress. Some of them are more refined and some more vulgar, but they run out as easily and as often as water from the tanks to the locomotive tender of the train that carried him along.

We believe in honoring the high officials of the Government for their office sake, and for their personal demeanor, too, when it will admit of it. But because we do honor the position, we regret to see it so perverted and abused to ambitious party purposes, and to the exhibition of ungoverned personal passions. Were we the worst friends that the President has, we could not do him a more unfriendly turn than to say to him, as some evil genius within or without must have said to him at Cleveland, "Go it, ANDY." We are sorry to believe that in his present mission, and in his present temper, Mr. JOHNSON needs no such prompting.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL.

The spacious buildings of this institution, at Dixmont, are full of patients of that class for which it is designed, the insane. A large addition is in process of erection, which is intended to afford accommodations for as many more. It is now there. The number under treatment at present is about two hundred and fifteen, of whom one-half, or perhaps a little more, are men. They are suffering from mental disorder, of all the ordinary kinds and degrees, and from the resident physicians and attendants receive all that care which their several cases demand.

Every part of the establishment, as we had opportunity of noticing on a recent visit, is in most perfect order, and in the most unexceptionable sanitary condition. Floors, walls, furniture, and the clothing and beds of the patients are scrupulously clean. From basement to attic, the visitor may pass, without encountering an ill ventilated room or an offensive air. There is enough, of course, to excite emotions of sadness in seeing so many persons in whom reason is unthroned, but grateful thoughts accompany the sorrow, on seeing such arrangements and attendance for their physical comfort.

THE President's reception at Cleveland should be a warning to other cities. Had the people not gone to see him, they would not have been called "traitors" by his Excellency. The going was a matter of their own choosing. If the people of other cities would not run the risk of being soundly blackguarded, let them stay away. If they will go to see him, however, they should maintain respectful silence and let him do the talking. They can reply on election day. The fact that Mr. JOHNSON makes a discreditable exhibition of himself is no reason why others should. Probably the best way would be to let those go who like his talk, and relish his denunciation of the people of the North who do not agree with him, as "disunionists" and "traitors," while others keep away entirely.

THE adherents of the President, though audacious beyond measure, dare not say General GRANT is one of them, for they know he is not. They know that his traveling with the President is but a matter of courtesy. He goes to Chicago, too, out of respect to the memory of Senator DOUGLAS, and the mountebank performances and angry utterances which have characterized the tour of the President, must have excited in him mingled emotions of disgust and alarm, as they have in the minds of the great body of the American people. When General GRANT, by word or deed, endorses the President or his policy, it will be time enough for the Johnson-Democracy to predicate expectations of support in that quarter. That time will never come.

CLEVELAND will hereafter have a right to claim the distinction of a law abiding people, and especially forbearing when insulted. The proof is in the fact, that when ANDREW JOHNSON spoke to them as follows, they did not resent the outrageous result:

"There is another class that have no respect for themselves, and consequently they cannot respect any one else. (Laughter and cheers.) I know a man and a gentleman whenever I meet him. I have only to look in his face, and if I was to see yours by the light of day I do not doubt but that I should see cowardice and treachery written upon it. (Laughter and cheers.) Come out here where I can see you. (Cheers.) If you ever shoot a man you will do it in the dark, and pull the trigger when no one is by to see."

In a less intelligent and a less peacably disposed community, language like this would have provoked retaliation. If we are mortified with our President, we have reason to be proud of our people.

THE fact the Republicans have cast an increased vote in Vermont, and given a majority larger than that of last year, while the Democratic vote has fallen off, is significant. The sign has but one interpretation,—the people have not changed to follow the President, and the "Boys in Blue" have voted as they fought. These are truths that cover the whole case. In these respects the voters of Vermont are not singular. Other States will follow her example. Maine will speak next.

FROM every part of the South, Union men are fleeing before the wrath of the rebels, who have been warmed into life by the Philadelphia Convention. The similarity between the spirit manifested now to that which preceded the rebellion is very striking. Whether the consequences are to be similar depends on the firmness of the people.

THE peculiarities of JOHNSON'S speech at Cleveland are explained as owing to the fact, that the water of Lake Erie, which the people of that city mostly drink, did not agree with them.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The celebrated racing stallion "Highlander," owned by Richard Clark, Esq., of Boone county, Kentucky, was accidentally killed a few days ago by a kick in the forehead from a vicious gambling jennie while in the stall was crushed and death ensued immediately.

A correspondent at St. Johns, Newfoundland, gives some details to the New York *Herald* about the "picking up" of the cable of 1865. He says: The old cable was spirally striped with different colors, from having lay in the ooze of the bottom of the ocean, butsound. The superiority of gutta percha as an insulator for submarine cables has been made patent. It has been demonstrated that an ocean cable, after having been laid in good order, is permanent. The paying out of this second line of cable is going on satisfactorily.

A Mormon train passed Fort Kearney, a few days ago, and reported the death of twenty-six of its members, by the cholera, since leaving the Missouri river. Thirty others had been very sick and the disease was abating.

Governor COX, of Ohio, has pardoned Dr. Hosea W. Linby, the alleged Cleveland abortionist, who was sent to the Penitentiary for two years on a charge of manslaughter. The pardon was granted for the reason that new facts, having an important bearing on the case, were recently revealed, and if they could have been revealed at the trial, a different verdict would have been rendered.

A man named Young died at St. Louis last week. Just before he died he revealed to his wife the fact that he had buried a considerable sum of money on Gabriel Island, about seven miles from the city. After he was dead, his widow proceeded to the spot indicated and her search was rewarded by finding ten thousand dollars, in cash.

A curious case of love in support of the old adage that "love laughs at locksmiths" has come to light at the Kings county (N. Y.) jail. A female prisoner of considerable beauty has fallen desperately in love with Pellicer, one of the Otero murderers, under sentence of death. Her window commands a view of Pellicer's cell and her warm affection is partly returned by the latter. An interchange of notes and tokens has occurred, but it is not likely that a marriage will be permitted.

Twenty heavy Parrott guns are to be mounted upon an iron-clad fort to be erected shortly on the sea coast of Texas, near Galveston.

The nervous Canadians, who are constantly troubled with Fenian apparitions, are not likely to recover their peace of mind soon. We notice that in every Eastern city of any considerable size the following mysterious handbill is posted extensively: "Volunteers for Canada!"

Applications for divorce, says a Philadelphia exchange, have greatly increased in that city. It is somewhat remarkable that some people are in such a hurry to surrender the bonds they were in just as great a hurry to take upon themselves a few months ago. The old story, however—kiss and twitter for a few weeks, then cold coffee and general neglect.

An universal depression prevails in all parts of Great Britain in the iron and hardware trade. The terrible monetary crisis through which England has been passing, which has shaken her most solid interests to the centre, and revealed how much rottenness there has been in her financial condition for years past, has had, of course, a great effect in paralyzing her domestic trade; at the same time complaints are loud and frequent of the scarcity of foreign orders, and so all reports tell of stagnation and distress.

A special dispatch from New Orleans to the Philadelphia *Ledger* says: The reports of the appearance of the army worm in the cotton fields of this State are not confirmed. It is purely a worm on paper. The crop at best, however, is small, though generally of good staple and quality.

There is a rumor circulating in New York that the young man to whose care was committed all the documents, papers, etc., found in the Moffatt Mansion in New York (the Pittsburgh headquarters) has decamped for England, where he intends disposing of them to the British government for a few thousand pounds. The list of prominent Fenians in the British Provinces is included in these documents.

EDWIN BOOTH.—The Boston *Advertiser*, in referring to Mr. Edwin Booth's reception at the Boston Theater on Monday night, says: "Perhaps never in our theatrical history, certainly not in recent years, has Boston given to any dramatic artist such an ovation as that accorded last night to Edwin Booth. An audience, in numbers one of the largest ever assembled here, in beauty, refinement, culture and costume most brilliant, gathered on one of the sultriest nights of the year to welcome him back; and the prolonged thunders of applause which greeted his first entrance, and the unanimity which waited when midnight was fast coming to renew, in calls before the curtain and in a tempest of bouquets, the tumultuous expressions of regard, told how firmly our great tragedian is enshrined in the hearts of the public which first recognized his genius and has ever prized it him as its own special jewel. There was something in the greeting, too, of a peculiarly noble gentlemen and true citizen borne down, since last he stood upon our boards by an affliction of unutterable bitterness. But the cordial welcome told its own story, and it were ungracious to analyze it here.

IS IT TRUE?—There is a curious statement from St. Petersburg, to the effect that prior to the negotiations of peace in Germany, Alexander proposed to the French Government that under Prussia should be partially participated in by the neutral Powers, and for their own advantage. It seems difficult to believe it, or that the Czar Emperor positively declined to have anything to do with the matter, especially when we remember his very recent demand upon Prussia, for an extension of French frontiers along the Rhine. Russia has seemed so passive during the time preceding the outbreak of the war and during the contest, that it requires considerable credulity to adopt the opinion that she was all the time greedy for a share of the spoils. The assertion will no doubt be found to be a mistake.

THE CHARTIERS VALLEY.

A Tour Through the Townships on the South Side—Mansfield, Bridgeville and Mosteur's Run—Improvements—Luxuriant Crops, &c.

To the Editor of the Commercial.

In making a tour through the townships of this county south of the Monongahela, I was surprised to see so many improvements in progress. I found the Mansfield Accommodation train of four cars, crowded with passengers, the greater part of whom were dropped between the city and Noblestown, fifteen miles distant. New houses appear all along the route, and farms cut up into lots and meeting with a ready sale, show that the south side of the river will be no longer behind the other parts of the county in the way of improvements.

Stopping at the village of Mansfield, I found in process of construction a fine iron bridge over the beautiful Chartiers Creek, near the village; and so determined are the citizens to keep up with the times, that they are already taking the necessary steps to have another bridge over the same creek, but lower down. It is very seldom that so much public spirit is manifested by the citizens of any place.

On my way from Mansfield to Bridgeville, or Moorhead Post-office (so called in honor of our Congressman), on the north of the Chartiers Valley Railroad—a road by the way that will soon be completed—we had the pleasure of seeing and being shown through the large woolen factory of Messrs. A. & D. Shaffer. We found in information on the factory three sets of cards and a three hundred and twenty spindled "mule," turning out daily several hundred pounds of yarn. They manufacture, besides woolen yarn, all kinds of woolen goods, and their market for them is at the factory. They have a wide-spread local reputation for making an honest article, and in these days of shoddy a name of that kind is worth something. And by the way we think the Republican party made not the least mistake in leaving the first member on this fall of their Assembly ticket, for he is one honest or faithful member sat in the legislative hall. We were pleased to find that he is most intensely radical on the questions of the day.

Nature has certainly favored the beautiful Chartiers valley. The hills are underlaid with best bituminous coal; the hills are well and thickly timbered; the soil naturally rich requiring little labor to make it produce; and the rough and irregular surface affords some of the best building sites in the county. The site of the County Poor Farm is a most desirable one, and creditable to the county. On the waters of the creek, the ground on which it rests underlaid with coal, the Washington Turnpike and Chartiers Valley railroad in front, we do sincerely think no site could have been selected better calculated for the purpose. In the same valley, and worthy of notice, are the splendid dwellings of the Widow Wrensh all, who is the aunt of Mrs. Gen. Grant, and James Blackmore, lately the Mayor of our city. Along the route are many farmhouses in this valley of Chartiers.

Crossing over from this valley to Montour's run, we had occasion to notice the beautiful crop of apples, the trees every where being laden with good sized fruit. Apples ought to be cheap this winter in market.

While stopping at the house of a friend, we were told the story of an unfortunate neighbor, who, in the early part of the summer came to market with some apples, and after disposing of one load, and on arriving at the stairs of the market house in the city, was offered seventy cents a pound for it all; but he asked seventy-five cents and missed a sale; and when he went to the State House to get the weighmaster, who weighed each pound in a bushel and found each one too light, and one by one "pounds" went into the weighmaster's basket. The moral of this story seemed to be that people should be honest, and that when offered enough for their property they should be satisfied. It brought up to my mind the fable of the hen laying the golden egg daily. The owner began to think there was a mass of gold within and killed her, finding nothing but what she had laid, and in thus seeking greater riches lost the less.

This part of the county certainly looks well. The fields are luxuriant with corn, buckwheat, &c., and the full barns give unmistakable evidence of plenty this season. There is a great deal of wool in this part of the county yet unsold.

We found the members and others of the Valley Church neighborhood engaged in a Christian work in regard to the temperance question, and they have resorted to the District Court to have the matter settled. His Honor, Judge Hampton, refused to interfere in the way of an injunction against the regular Republican, and the respectable Christians in the vicinity have agreed to dwell together in unity, as brethren in the Lord, for the present. Behold how great a matter a little fire kindleth.

Everywhere we noticed the great abundance of coal, and sooner or later, it will make this part of the county second in importance to none other. More after a while. S.

PERSONAL.

—The New York *Herald* says: "Maximilian has asked Marshal Bazaine to station guards along the road between the city of Mexico and Vera Cruz, within very convenient supporting distance of each other, so that he (the Emperor) could pass from his cyrie to the seacoast in two days and a half without danger, and that the copy of the Mexican Herald for your Majesty will wait a little while I will insure a safe passage on the route you have named, under escort of the French troops who will be returning to receive bark for France."

—M. E. A. Southern, the original "Lord Dundreary," in "Our American Cousin," and "Armand Duval," in "Camille," has returned to this country after several years' absence in England. He is playing at the Olympic Theater in New York.

—It is rumored that Col. W. R. Roberts, President of the Penian Brotherhood, disgusted at the turn things have taken has determined to resign. On dit that General Sweeny is in bad odor and proposes to get up an organization of his own.

—Whittier and Longfellow have new volumes of poetry in preparation for winter issue.

—One of the Rothschilds has just written a play called "The Baron and Financier," to be performed by amateur artists among his family and friends.

—The fact has leaked out that for several months past Senator Doolittle has been studying French, and it is intimated that he has an eye towards some European Court.

—At a recent cozy dinner given by Ben. Butler to a friend, the latter warmly praised a certain kind of wine placed before him. "You may well call it rare juice," said the general, "for it belongs to a box given me by a friend when I was on duty in New Orleans. My friend had brought it over from Bermuda, and said it was over a hundred years old." The guest replied that this statement was probably true but, said he, "for such a length of time one ought to have a name. Why not call it the Bermuda Hundred?"

—The Colonel and Rev. Granville Moody, the well-known Methodist Episcopal minister, has just been appointed pastor of the M. E. Church at Ripley, Ohio, by Bishop Simpson.

—The Rev. Leonidas Rice, D. D., chaplain of the Loyalist Convention now in session at Philadelphia, is one of the most eloquent divines of the M. E. Church. He is the editor of the New Orleans *Advocate*, a Church journal.

—The Richmond *Times* denies the story that the first body of Union dead found in the hollow log palmed off upon them, and that the real body had been placed where it would never be recovered. The *Times* publishes the statement of the parties concerned in the burial, showing that the story is without foundation.

—Mr. Beecher's congregation, it is said, contemplate "hauling him over the coals" for the letter in support of the President. The dissatisfied are not yet agreed upon a plan for making known their indignation, but if the impatience of different individuals is any indication of the speedy organization of a movement will soon begin. An informal secret caucus will no doubt be called, to be followed by an interview with Mr. Beecher. This being unsatisfactory, dissolute a special Convention will be ordered, in which a show of hands will be demanded. Thereupon the affair will assume a tangible shape. It is not probable that, in the end, anything will be done about the matter.

A Shocking Case of Domestic Infidelity.

The Chicago *Post* furnishes an instance of the shameful immorality and looseness which is becoming quite epidemic in that city, and a disgraceful exposure of a wealthy gentleman who has deserted his wife for a common character. It appears that Mr. J. Bruner, influential a respectable man, and possessed of considerable means, became infatuated not long ago, with Mrs. Bernese Gallaghan, a former resident of a disreputable house in Chicago. Mr. Bruner was married only a few months since to a lady who is described as a perfect gem of excellent fleet, must in such event be ready, not waiting the chances of a hurried creation, the fashion and beauty of the harness. We do not wish to be met by hearts as brave, by heads as level, as at Ames a sa kill, as those of the seamen whose exploits we have here briefly traced. The jealousies of a day, we trust, will die, while common blood and mingling wage will create new ties, and Englishmen who desire this will not be likely to recognize as their rightful successors of our own great naval chieftains those names which now fill with pride the hearts of our kinsfolk on the other side of the Atlantic.

A foot-note refers to the Miantonomah in these terms:

This vessel is at Spithead at this moment, and does the greatest credit to the American flag, since it must be confessed that there is not a vessel in the British navy which could defeat her by gunnery, or which she could not destroy.

The American Navy in English Eyes.

The London *Times* still harps upon the American navy, and rebukes the sloth of the British Admiralty. In its latest article on this subject it says:

A visit to the navy yards at Washington and New York will afford a convincing proof of the determination of the American to profit by every lesson which they learned during their recent war. During the last three years of that great struggle the ingenuity of the people was turned solely to the improvement of warlike appliances, and consequently the lists in the Patent Office indicate comparatively few inventions intended for manufacturing or domestic purposes. All the skill of a sharp witted race was bent upon a particular subject, and the number and variety of new arms, or plans for constructing iron ships, which were laid before the Government are past calculation.

* * * * A ram has long been under construction in New York which most people now look upon as an eccentric rather than a useful development of the iron clad theory. It is called the Dunderberg, and is intended to carry a heavy armament, broadside and turret, besides the middle section for her bows. This ram may be docked without injury to the vessel, but the Dunderberg is too unwieldy to please naval men. Her coinage is five thousand, and her plating thicker than that of the monitors. It must be left to vessel which Sir John Pakington alluded to in the House of Commons as intended to combine "three distinct means of attack—the broadside, the turret, and the ram bow." There is no other of the class in any of the navy yards.

It is not, however, to the construction of iron clads that the naval authorities in the United States are confining themselves. They are building twenty "screamers," intended to do this work with or inside the Alabama and the Shenandoah famous, and to do it much more rapidly. They are the most graceful and beautiful vessels in appearance that were ever seen, and our own naval officers who have been in the New York Yard are the first to declare that they are superior to any vessels of the same kind in the British fleet. The injuries which the Alabama inflicted upon commerce taught the American the value of these fast sailing steamers with means of retaliation. They began these cruisers during the war, and have not desisted from building them because the war is over. They will finish the whole number, to be in readiness for service in the future time. The Admiralty has had its attention directed to these cruises on several occasions, but it is very doubtful whether we have at present any vessels in the English fleet which possess their power of manœuvre and great speed. Three or four of them are completed, and have been tried with complete success.

Besides gun-construction and shipbuilding in the American navy-yards, there is always some new torpedo or shell under trial. There is an experimental torpedo which throws out large arms when it is fired, and shells which would destroy a monitor if any shell could. The authorities are in possession of a little machine for making percussion caps at the rate of twenty-five thousand a day, invented by a work man in the yard. Economy and efficiency are the two ends sought for in everything by Mr. Welles and his subordinates. Several of these vessels will they have undeniably given the United States a naval force capable of holding its own against any that the Old World can send to the New. Besides, the vessels now under construction are completed, the American fleet will include seventy-five monitors, four hundred and one screw or paddle steamers and one hundred and twelve sailing vessels, carrying in all four thousand four hundred and forty-three guns. In January, 1861, eighty-six vessels made up the whole American fleet. In the difference between the fleet in 1861 and 1866 is to be found the best illustration that exists of the vigor and energy of the American Navy Department.

The last number of the *Edinburgh's Review* has an elaborate and appreciative article on the navy of our country during the war, and indulges in an ominous which should have attracted attention from the Government. Every month will soon begin. An informal secret caucus will no doubt be called, to be followed by an interview with Mr. Beecher. This being unsatisfactory, dissolute a special Convention will be ordered, in which a show of hands will be demanded. Thereupon the affair will assume a tangible shape. It is not probable that, in the end, anything will be done about the matter.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NEW 5-20 BONDS,
GIVEN IN EXCHANGE FOR
OLD BONDS AND MARKET RATES PAID
JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,
Cor. FOURTH and WOOD STS.

WORKINGMEN'S CANDIDATE FOR
SHERIFF,
J. F. WOLF.

NEW STEAMSHIP LINE.
For BOSTON from PHILADELPHIA
TO SAIL SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15.
The A 1 new and fast sailing Steamship
ZODIAC,
H. DOANE, Commander.
Will sail for the above port SATURDAY, 15th inst. For freight or passage apply to
MERSHON & CLOUD,
10 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia.
Agents at Boston—Messrs. BAKER BROS.

B. LIEBER,
IMPORTER OF
Brandies, Wines, Gins, &c.
NO. SOUTH FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

TO LET—
FINE LARGE OFFICES,
In Messrs. J. & W. Fairley's New Building 113 and 115 Liberty street, opposite Union Depot. Immense premises. The above fine living rebuilt since the late fire are now ready to serve first-rate customers with Coals, Flour, Feed &c., as usual.
J. & W. FAIRLEY.

WILL BE TO LET.
A DESIRABLE STORE
On Smithfield street, near Postoffice. Rent low. Must pay cost of new front and fixtures, $450. address, for one week,
S. H. G.,
Commercial Office.

FOR SALE.
One eighteen inch STEAM HAMMER, in perfect order. Apply at the Novelty Iron Works, Pittsburgh. Also, one crane capable of lifting twenty-five tons each. Also, one pair of STEAM ENGINES, 12 inch cylinder, 4 feet stroke, now ready to serve first-rate customers with Coals, Flour, Feed &c., as usual.
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J. & W. FAIRLEY.

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE—WE
Have associated with us A. W. POLLOCK in the Wholesale Carbon Oil and Lamp business. Partnership to date from August 1st. The style of firm will be
WALLACE, CAVITT & CO.
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
CARBON OIL AND LAMPS,
LAMP GOODS,
DRUGGISTS' GLASSWARE, &c.
NO. 39 WOOD STREET,
Opp. St. Charles Hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FIVE BEAUTIFUL
COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE.
I offer for sale FIVE of the most accessible and desirable COUNTRY SEATS in the vicinity of Pittsburgh, in lots containing from Four to Thirteen Acres each, all of which are improved with a good variety kind of Fruits, Berries, Grapes, Evergreens, Shrubbery, and most of them have Fine and Never failing springs of cool, pure water. Upon the largest lot there is no
Elegant and Commodious House,
Built in modern style, with gas and water in every room, and all the conveniences to render a residence that could be desired. Also, a large and excellent Stable and Carriage House, and a good Spring House, a wash house and dying house, a fruit house, and a large ice house. Also, a never failing supply of ice in the cellar.

My reasons for selling are inconvenience of steam and horse cars, and all considerations that tend to make delightful homes the property is unsurpassed.
JAMES H. HOPKINS.
For Plot, Terms, &c., apply to me at No. 102 FIFTH STREET, or to
C. B. SEELEY,
REAL ESTATE AGENT,
No. 87 FIFTH STREET.

JOS. HORNE & CO.,
OFFER A SUPERIOR LINE OF
ZEPHYR KNIT GOODS,
IN
SHAWLS, SONTAGS, CLOAKS, SKIRTS, &c., &c., of choicest styles.
MENS FURNISHING GOODS,
HOSIERY, GLOVES, SUSPENDERS.
TIES, SCARFS, CRAVATS,
SILK, LINEN AND COTTON HDKFS.
PAPER AND LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS.
MUSLIN AND WOOL SHIRTS.
FLANNEL AND JEAN DRAWERS.
COTTON AND WOOL DRAWERS.
BED TICKINGS, QUILTS, &c.
WOOL JACKETS, YARNS, NOTIONS.
HOOP SKIRTS, WHITE GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES, MILLINERY GOODS,
AT LOWEST CASH PRICES.
77 & 79 Market street
AND
SPRING AND SUMMER
BOOTS AND SHOES.
JAMES P. TANNER,
No. 56 Wood street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Is just receiving his large and well selected stock of
BOOTS, SHOES,
HATS AND STRAW GO

The Daily Commercial

"THE TOILERS OF THE ISLE."

A Remarkable Story—A Century's Search for Captain Kidd's Buried Treasure—Operations at Oak Island, Nova Scotia—Footprints of the Sea Rover—$100,000 Already Spent in the Search—$4,000,000 Said to be the Prize, Etc.

A correspondent of the New York *Herald*, writing from Chester, Mahone Bay, Nova Scotia, gives the following remarkable narrative of Oak Island, round which there is wrapped something of romance. The island is a small one on the south coast of Nova Scotia, where it is still believed by many persons that Captain Kidd, the notorious pirate, buried the bulk of his treasure:

THE OLD MAN'S STORY.

The writer states that a century ago, an old man resided in the then British Colony of New England, whose life had been wrapped in mystery, but he was always believed to be one of Captain Kidd's original rovers. When he died, the old man admitted that this suspicion was well founded; that he did belong to the great pirate's crew, and had assisted in burying over four hundred pounds of gold (or earth the sold of a similar amount), East of Boston, the proceeds of Kidd's piracies. The natives along the New England coast heard the story and for years made an unsuccessful search for the subterranean treasure vaults.

"THE TOILERS OF THE ISLE."

About twenty-five years later, three men named Smith, Vand and McGinnis, settled in Nova Scotia. Smith and McGinnis took up land on Oak Island. During their work in felling the forests they were astonished to find traces of former civilization, and subsequent discoveries resulted in their minds like the old sailor's story. The secluded situation of the island, the marks of former habitation appeared in keeping with all they had heard of Kidd's hidden plunder.

DISCOVERY OF AN OLD PIT.

Subsequently they discovered an old pit that had been filled. The mouth of it was seven feet in diameter, and the earth, with which it was filled up, being soft and loamy, was easily removed. They descended, foot by foot, and passed their explorations forward, but found no sign of the long lost treasure, and finally abandoned the search.

A COMPANY IS FORMED.

Fifteen years later, an old resident, named Lynd, examined the ground, and, becoming infatuated with the idea that these were the vaults of Kidd, formed a company, and, early in the following spring, commenced the search anew, under the supervision of the three original discoverers. Fifty feet from the surface they came to a tier of putty. Further down was a flag stone one foot by two, with some rudely cut letters and figures upon it. They hoped this inscription would assist in solving the mystery, but they were unable to decipher it. At a depth of ninety feet they found indications of water; at ninety-three feet a tier increased. Night coming on, they sunk a cross-bar down five feet, and upon it placed a piece of oak timber, found by the side of the pit. Some supposed it was wood, others said it was stone. They quit work for the night, and returned home, confident that with the morning sun they would possess the long sought treasure; and they discussed the question of its division. Morning settled the matter somewhat, for on repairing to work they found sixty feet of water in the shaft.

A MAIN SHAFT SUNK.

To bail out the water was impossible. But a main shaft was sunk by the side of the old one, to be tunnelled at the bottom, in hopes of striking the money chest. When within ten feet of the proper depth, the pit gave way, and the water flowed in so rapidly that the men barely had time to escape with their lives.

ANOTHER ASSOCIATION FORMED.

Fifty years glided into eternity before the work was well resumed, yet the shafts and tunnels still remained full of water, which rose and fell with the ebbing and flowing of the tide in the bay, showing clearly that the island had been pierced by subterranean passages. Tools brings us down to a period of fifteen years ago. A number of young men in the summer of 1858 proceeded to the island and renewed the work. They followed down the shaft, and encountered the same difficulty—water coming in upon them, but they pierced the bottom of the pit and struck a hard wooden substance; cut through a spruce log six inches thick and finally struck a sharp metallic substance. But twenty inches deeper they bored into more wood, and below it the same mineral substance. Among other articles taken out was Spanish grass and part of the hoop of a barrel with the bark in a good state of preservation.

THE TOILERS IN DESPAIR.

It was afterwards found that several drains had been built, entering from the shore of the Island at low water mark. The stones forming the arch of the drains were found coated with parish grass. Further discoveries revealed the fact that the drains led in the direction of the old pit. But the last dollar of the young citizens was spent, and they abandoned the work, yet still believing that they were on the right track of Kidd's treasure.

THE PRESENT COMPANY.

In 1861 new pits were sunk and tunnelled but without any satisfactory results. Such was the with in the project, however, that a new company was formed, and includes some of the most influential men of Halifax. They are now having built a dam across the head of the Island, for the purpose of cutting off the bay water from the subterranean channels, when they propose to pump the water out of the excavations already made, and follow the channels to their source. It is expected that the dam will be completed the present week, and the company now feel sanguine that Kidd's four millions of gold are almost within their grasp.

FINIS.

Such is the history of the "Toilers of the Isle," that a stupendous work of art has been constructed at Oak Island, by unknown hands, is a certainty. That most of the material used is indigenous to that region is also certain. What these works were constructed for, and by whom, is what they complain, alone remain mysteries, which let us hope will soon be cleared up.

Prevailing Modes Abroad.

A Paris letter says: One of my observant acquaintances, who has recently passed a fortnight at a fashionable seaside resort, assures me that the prevailing modes are extravagant most beyond belief. You may judge from the following description of a costume, sketched on the spot, and decking the person of a lady belonging to the best Parisian society. She wore short petticoat, over which was looped a skirt still briefer dimensions. On her feet were long boots, ornamented with tassels. To emulate the drops of glass and metal which covered the lady's dress would be quite impossible, or perhaps was fastened to the sand, and the ocean. Involuntarily glanced to the left side, peering to see a sword dangling there. Two ordinately long ribbon streamers, resembling pair of reins, were fastened at the back of her belt, and floated behind her to the ground. One of the most curious features of this lady's varied and wide dress. It consisted of an immense scaffolding of red hair-brown hair, crimped, curled, rumpled, and falling in calculated disorder upon her neck and shoulders, the whole surmounted by a small tiny wire plaited, garnished with festoons of large glass beads, and covered with a tuft of the tiniest leaves and flowers. The plaiter was erected in its place by two huge pieces of rubber, not much less than a foot wide. The visage of the lady was plastered over with a work of art. A thick layer of white was plastered over the face, and rendered adhesive by some greasy material. Its portrait points were painted with lines, to imitate veins. The eyes were rounded by a black circle of India ink, the cheeks were delicately reddened with carmine, and the lips smeared with rose-colored pomatum. Of course it would not do to exhibit this picture in the open day. Like other paintings, it seen to best advantage at a distance—though would be venturing too far affirm that the distance could, in this case, "lend enchantment to the view." To prevent accidents, the lady wears a veil just thick enough to diminish and the imperfections in the decoration of her visage, while the perfections appeared in public, accompanied by a bevy of others of her sex, gotten up in the same "fashionable" style of art. How you like the picture, oh! feminine inhabitants of French *modes?*

...m. Burnside and the Battle of Fredericksburg.

The Philadelphia correspondent of the New ...rk *Times* relates the following:

...n incident of the Convention occurred at the ...ague House on Monday afternoon. A conference of fifteen in all, was being held in one the reception rooms, when Gens. Butler and ...nside and Senators Wade and Chandler entered, having been invited to partake of the ...itation under discussion. During the interview complimentary speeches were made by ...e and another, until finally Senator Wade ...ained his feet to propose a toast. Burnside ...t in regard to the battle of Fredericksburg. ...e Senator occupied considerable time in detailing the evidence before the Committee on ...e Conduct of the War, of which Committee he ...s Chairman, and Senator Chandler a member. ...Wade said that the evidence before the committee showed that not only was General Burnside innocent of all blame for that disaster, ...t that had it not been for the treachery of his ...ordinate officers, that contest, instead of being a disaster, would have been one of the most ...rious, if not the decisive, battle of the war. ...e were those associated officers deficient ...in the performance of that which they did ... but in some instances positively ...obeyed the positive orders of General Burnside. The names of ...nerals Franklin, Baldy Smith and Stoneman were mentioned as being each in some ...ree responsible for that disastrous campaign, ...ator Chandler indorsed the remarks of ...ator Wade, and this vindication, coming ...m these two men, who see all that has been ...ought to investigate the events of the war, ...s considered most complete. The many ...e-generals and distinguished men in Burnside's ...ty got a time at this warm espousal of his ...se, but when the assembled crowd began to ...ch him, the modest gentleman hastened ...m the room to hide his blushes. The writer ...his, who was by the side of the gallant General, ...learly all the time the battle of Fredericksburg was in progress, derives great pleasure in ...ing to the public this thorough vindication ...is conduct.

HE PRESIDENT AS A THEOLOGIAN.—It will

recollected that President Johnson, in his ech to the journeymen tailors of Philadel..a, stated that "God was the first tailor," and ...erred to the Bible for the truth of this asser...n. We find upon consulting the good book, President Johnson is slightly in error, in ...t of fact. In Genesis, chapter third, the ...enth verse, is as follows: "And the eyes of ...th were opened, and they knew that ...y were naked; and they sewed fig-leaves to...ther and made themselves aprons." After ..., and just previous to the banishment of our ...t parents from the Garnen of Eden, we find the twenty-first verse of the same chapter follows: "Unto Adam also and to his wife ...e the Lord God make coats of skins, and ...ed them." By this it will be seen that ...m and Eve were themselves the first tailors, ...President Johnson is as hardly as ...ch complimented by the facts in the case as ...s been led to suppose.

NGLISH SYMPATHY FOR GEN. LEE INVOKED.

recent number of the London *Times* con...s a letter from S. D. Stuart, who announces ...self as commissioned to receive funds for the ...e Endowment for Washington College, Vir...a. "Gen. Lee, he states, knows nothing of ...s appeal. The college and its appurtenances, ...ing unsalable, was destroyed, or carried off by ...federal occupation of Lexington, and the ...ard of trustees required to replace the havoc ...war, and provides a proper salary for the new ...sident. One third of the sum has been ...ed in America, and a portion is expected ...m Italy, and for the rest (10,000) he appeals to ...glish liberality, relying on the interest felt ...r Robert E. Lee, and for the high character held ...r by the English people.

...is stated that nearly every German prince ...s at least a hundred thousand dollars in ...s at American securities, and the King of ...over, who has been notified that he cannot ...n to his throne, has half a million in our ...s. So there is little danger of their actual ...ruption if they do become private citizens.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATER,
Lessee and Manager.....WM. HENDERSON.
Stage Manager.....J. PERHAM.
Treasurer.....HARRY OTTARINGTON.

Benefit and last appearance but one of the great Tragic Actress,

EMMA WALLER,

Who will appear in her wonderful impersonation of the
OVERTURE.....LUCRESIA BORGIA.....Rossini.
Duet.....LUCRESIA BORGIA.....Emma Waller
Overture.....Orchestra.
To conclude with
GUY MANNERING.
Meg Merrilies.....Emma Waller
Grand Matinee Saturday at 2 o'clock.

THEY ARE COMING!
FENTON'S
EMPIRE MINSTRELS
AND
BRASS BAND,
AND WILL BE AT
MASONIC HALL,
MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10th, 11th and 12th.
BESIDE BILLS.
HARRY FENTON, Proprietor.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES.
W. E. SMYTHE.....Sole Lessee.
PERKINS.....Manager.
A GLORIOUS BILL TO-NIGHT.
By the long talented company of stars.
New Acts—New Songs—New Dances.
THE QUIET FAMILY.
SCENES AT THE DERBY, &c., &c.

THE BEST AND LAST OF THE SEASON—
PIC-NIC AT NEW BRIGHTON.

A Pic Nic will be given at PATTERSON'S GROVE, on MONDAY, September 10th, 1866. An invitation is extended to all to be present. There may be had on the ground, at any hour of the day. Tickets 50 cents. The Great Western Band has been engaged for the occasion.

CITY BILL POSTER.
JAMES TRACKERY
No. 1, Johnson's Court, Diamond Alley, rear of Opera House.
Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city, and have exclusive use of the same. 1y65-ly

H. OPPENHEIMER & CO,
Gents' Furnishing Goods, 83 Wood St.

SHIRTS,
DRAWERS,
GLOVES
SUSPENDERS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
Scarfs, Ties, &c.
H. OPPENHEIMER & CO.,
83 WOOD STREET.

EDUCATIONAL.

VOCAL LESSONS—
MRS. ANNIE M. SHEIB,
TEACHER OF VOCAL MUSIC.
Cards at C. C. MELLOR & CO'S., 81 WOOD STREET.

BROWNSVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY—A select Boarding and Day School for young Ladies and Misses. Will be opened on
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 3d, 1866.
References—Rt. Rev. J. B. Kerfoot, D. D., Bishop of the Diocese of Pittsburgh; and the Clergy of the Diocese. For circulars, apply to the Principal,
MRS. C. E. SMYTH.
aug11-TM Brownsville, Fayette Co., Pa.

INSTITUTE OF
Practical Drawing, Surveying, and Civil and Mining Engineering,
31 FIFTH STREET, over the Allegheny Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa. Institute open from October 1 until April 1st. Terms about $25 to be paid, One Instrument, $25 to be a Practical Surveyor, and $60 to be a good Practical Civil Engineer. For a circular apply at the Institute, or at W. S. HAVEN'S, corner of Wood and Third streets. Evening Drawing Class as usual, 7:30 to 9:30 o'clock. CHARLES ELLEN, Principal.

CHICAGO INSTITUTE,
(FRENCH AND ENGLISH.)
For Young Ladies. Boarding and Day Pupils, 1,827 and 1,829 Prairie street, Philadelphia Square.
Will re-open on THURSDAY, September 20.
Board and tuition, per annum.....$400
do do for two or more sisters (each).....400
French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute.
MADAME D'HERVILLY,
aug1-tu-wed Principal.

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERING at the
Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute,
TROY, N. Y.
The next Annual Session begins Sept. 12th. For the new ANNUAL REGISTER, containing full information, apply to Prof. CHAS. DROWNE, Director, Troy, New York.
aug1-eod1m

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA
MILITARY ACADEMY,
AT
Evergreen Hamlet,
NEAR PITTSBURGH.
Will begin its First Session
On the 11th September Next.
Circulars with full particulars, regulations, terms, &c., will be sent on application to
T. F. LEHMANN, A. M.,
Late Colonel 103d Penna. Vols.
Rev. 493, Allegheny City, Pa., or WM. A. HUNN, No. 120 Fourth street. aug11-tf

MT. AUBURN
YOUNG LADIES'
INSTITUTE.
This School has just concluded its Tenth year. Its history has been one of prosperity and growth from the commencement. The last year's and the daily average attendance has been more than two hundred, and many have been refused admittance for want of accommodation.

A New Building
is now under contract, to be ready for occupancy at the opening of the Fall Session in September, and the proprietor that hereafter all can be received as pupils who apply.
The Library, Apparatus and Cabinet are receiving yearly valuable additions. Every department is kept steadily in view, to furnish every facility for a thorough course of instruction.
The Faculty consists of four male and eleven female teachers, all experienced instructors in their several departments.
The School is fully graded from the Preparatory department, through the entire course of Academical and Classical studies.
For particulars and catalogues, address
I. H. WHITE,
25 West Fourth Street, Cincinnati.
aug14-sep12

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—
A Second Hand Governor,
Fully Attachment, suitable for an Engine of ten to thirty horse power. Inquire at
aug17-tf 113 THIRD STREET.

FOR SALE.
VALUABLE OIL STOCK.
I Will sell at Public Sale, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the
13th September, 1866
Stock in the Ohio Well, No. 1, near the mouth of Sneeb's Run, also, Stock in Well No. 2, and Boring Apparatus, also, Royalty of Well No. 1, a one of Well No. 2, 1-6th together with 2 acres and 140 perches, of land, on the Ohio River, about 3 miles below Wheeling. Sale at the Rooms, Aug. 13, 1866. JNO. ORMS.
aug9-td

FOR SALE,
TWO OF "BROWN'S STORE BOATS."
One 76 feet, and one 80 feet long. Can be seen near Garrison Island.
sep6-8 N. BROWN.

FOR SALE.
A CHOICE COLLECTION OF
GREEN HOUSE AND HOT HOUSE PLANTS.
Apply to
BISSELL & CO.,
235 Liberty street.
sep6-y

STEAM FLOURING MILL FOR SALE.—One mile back of City Poor House Farm, on Monongahela river, with the latest improved machinery, is in perfect order. Nine acres of land, good orchard, with eight rooms, small barn, stable and outbuildings, good young orchard, strong running spring, &c.
Price only THIRTY-ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, the mill alone would cost more than the entire
ROBT. F. WERDEBLL,
aug21 cor. Smithfield and Water Sts.

FOR SALE—LEASE OF A FOUR STORY BRICK HOUSE, for seven years from next October, nicely occupied as a Distillery, on O'Hara street, opposite the Pennsylvania Railroad Passenger Depot, together with the machinery contained in said building, consisting of an Engine, about 40 horse power, with Fine Boiler, Shafting and Belting complete with two sets elevators, and also a set of Barrel, Bung and Keg Hoops, all of which will be sold low. Shop or Flouring Mill. Inquire of
aug28-tf S. H. WATSON, 329 Liberty street.

HOWARD'S
LIVERY STABLE,
FIRST STREET ABOVE SMITHFIELD,
NEAR MONONGAHELA HOUSE.
Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, and Saddle Horses for hire. Horses kept at Livery.
aug17 HOWARD & SON, Proprietors.

FINE GOLD PAPERS—
FOR PARLORS OF NEWEST DESIGNS,
At No. 107 Market street
aug8 HUGHES & BRO.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.
C. D. DE S.....Director
Benefit of the youthful, beautiful and versatile American Actress,

MISS LUCILLE WESTERN,

THIS (Friday) EVENING, will be presented the original and only genuine play of
EAST LYNNE; OR, THE ELOPEMENT.
With Miss LUCILLE WESTERN in her great double character Lady Isabel and Madame Vine.
For Saturday's Matinee—Marian's Crime.

DRY GOODS--WHOLESALE
S. B. McELROY. JAS DICKSON. JOHN T. SHANE
DRY GOODS
AT
WHOLESALE
SEPTEMBER, 1866.
M'ELROY,
DICKSON
& CO.
54 WOOD ST.,
PITTSBURGH,
PRESENT THEIR
FALL STOCK
NOW COMPLETE,
And invite the attention of Dealers to their
CAREFULLY SELECTED ASSORTMENT
OF
DRY GOODS
AND
Notions.
OFFERED AT POPULAR PRICES.
The frequent fluctuations in value of all the descriptions of merchandise, renders it a matter of especial propriety that purchases should be frequent and therefore the nearest market becomes the one best adapted to supplying retail dealers with goods they sell.
Purchasers from Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and Western Virginia, are invited to visit Pittsburgh and inspect this
STOCK OF GOODS
WHICH WILL BE
KEPT FULL DURING THE SEASON.
TERMS, NET CASH
AND
PRICES REASONABLE.
M'ELROY, DICKSON & CO.
NO. 54 WOOD STREET.
aug6 PITTSBURGH.

POSTPONEMENT
THE GRAND NATIONAL
CONCERT,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
Soldiers' and Sailors'
NATIONAL ORPHANS' HOME FUND,
Under the Auspices of the
Soldiers' and Sailors' Union,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
At Grover's Theater,

SPECIAL NOTICE.
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 9, 1866.
A large number of the Tickets remaining unsold it will be necessary to postpone the drawing until
Thursday, October 11th, '66,
At which time it will positively occur.
The many gratifying schemes that have been presented to the public during the past few months, somewhat delayed our sales until we could satisfy the people throughout the country that this enterprise was genuine, and solely for charitable purposes. The Directors are confident of the sale of every ticket, and have additional assurance that in consequence of the delay the sales will reach any further expectations.
$300,000 Tickets will be sold at $1 each—$75,000 Presents awarded, valued at $250,000. $25,000 of the Profits to be given to the soldiers' and sailors' National Orphan Home Fund. $2,500 to the Washington State and Female Orphan Asylum. The balance, after deducting expenses, to be paid to the Treasurer of the Soldiers and Sailors' Union, of Washington, D. C.
List of Presents to be Awarded.

	between M and N	5,000
2	Two story brick residence, 10th St., between M and N	4,000
2	Fine city Lots on 7th St., north	4,000
1	Splendid Carriage, Horses and Harness complete	4,000
1	Splendid Diamond Ring	1,000
1	Set Diamonds (comprising Pin, Ear Rings and Rings)	1,000
1	Grand Square Piano (Chickering's)	1,000
1	Solid Silver Tea Set	1,000
10	Grand Pianos, $600 each	6,000
10	do $500 each	5,000
100	Gents' Gold Watches, $50 each	5,000
50	Ladies do $125 each	6,250
5	Grand Melodeons, $200 each	1,000
60	Amer. Case Sil. Watches, $25 each	6,000
75	Ring do $40 each	3,000
50	Diamond Rings, $150 to $250 each	7,500
25	Diamond Pins, $100	2,500
40	Sewing Machines, $100 each	4,000
20	do do $75 each	1,500
20	Silverplated Tea Sets, $75 each	1,500
50	Silver Casters, $25 each	1,250
5,000	Clocks, Albums, Jewelry, &c., $5 to $10 each	27,000
10,000	Vols & Inkle Accounts, &c., $2 to $5 each	30,000
10,650	Gold pens, never before at less than $5 to $15 each	14,000
50,452	Knives, Cutlery, engraved, $1 to $10 each	50,452
	Total	$255,000

The awards will be made after the Concert, on the day of the Concert, where three thousand persons can witness it. A committee will be appointed for the audience to superintend the same.
Printed lists of awards will be published and supplied to agents and ticket holders. Parties having Tickets will retain them until awards are publicly made, and if their numbers appear in the list, they will be entitled to the Presents awarded, upon their directions as to the shipping of goods or deeds for the property. Tickets for sale at the Principal Hotels, Book and Music stores in the city, and at the Headquarters of the Monmouth Fair Building for the benefit of the Soldiers and Sailors' National Orphan Home Fund, corner of seventh street and Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.
The Directors appeal to the liberality of the people to give this enterprise their kind support, and thereby assist in relieving the wants of the Orphans of our fallen comrades.
MANAGING DIRECTORS.
MAJ. H. A. HALL, Pres't soldiers and sailors' Union.
Col. CHAS. E. CARTHAIT, Maj. M. H. ALBRIGHT.
WILLIAMS MORSE.
Treasurer, J. B. HUTCHINSON, Esq., Cashier National Bank of the Metropolis.
All persons favorably disposed are requested to act as agents, but no commissions will be allowed.
Money should in all cases be sent by Post Office Order, Draft, Express, or Registered Letter.
In every case send the name of Post Office address County and State of each separate subscriber, and write plainly. All orders for tickets must be addressed to
WILLIAM S. MORSE,
Secretary Soldiers' and Sailors' National Concert, Washington, D. C., Lock Box No. 87.
REFER BY PERMISSION TO
Maj. Gen. Winfield S. Hancock, U. S. A. Gen. Robt. C. Schenck, M. C. Ohio. Gen. Edward F. Beale, Supt. Indian Affairs, Nevada. Gen. John H. Ketchum, M. C., N. Y. Gen. James G. Blunt, Kansas. Gen. J. B. Hedrick, Iowa. Gen. D. C. McCallum, D. C. Gen. O. V. Dayton, N. Y. Hon. Thos. W. Ferry, M. C., Michigan. Hon. George Lawrence, M. C., Pennsylvania. Col. Forney, Philada. D. C. Maj. J. E. Doughty, N. Y. Hon. Richard Wallach. Major Washington, D. C. Hon. Wm. Kelley, M. C., Penn. Hon. Kellan V. Whaley, M. C., W. Va. Hon. Elihu B. Ingersoll, M. C., Illinois. Hon. Henry C. Deming, M. C. Conn. Hon. A. H. Ladue, M. C., N. Y. Hon. Leonard Myers, M. C., Penn. Hon. Wm. A. Newell, M. C., N. Jer. Hon. Gee. W. Julian, M. C., Ind. Hon. Stephen F. Wilson, M. C., Penn. Hon. J. B. Grinnell, M. C., Iowa. Maj. G. M. Van Buren, N. Y.
TICKETS FOR SALE IN THIS CITY BY
JOHN W. PITTOCK,
GENERAL AGENT,
And at M'CLELLAND'S Auction Room.
H. KIEBER & BRO'S., Music Store, 122 Wood Street.
And HOFFMAN, BOENE & CO'S.' Music Store.
In Allegheny City, at JAS. T. SAMPLE'S News Depot.
In Birmingham, at LEATHEAD'S News Depot.
In Zelinople, at GEO. BASTIN'S, Agent for Butler County, Pa. aug18

WASHINGTON AND JEFFERSON COLLEGE, Washington county, Pennsylvania. The Preparatory and Collegiate Departments and Freshman Class are located at Washington, and the three remaining Classes of the College, proper, at Canonsburg.
The FACULTY consists of
Rev. JONATHAN EDWARDS, D. D., LL. D., Pres't
Rev. JAMES BLACK, D. D., Vice President.
Rev. DAVID H. RIDDLE, D. D., LL. D.
SAMUEL JONES, A. M.
ALEXANDER LINN, A. M.
DANIEL KIRKWOOD, LL. D.
GEORGE R. VOSS, A. B.
Rev. KISALI. FERRIER, A. M.
R. H. TWINING, A. M.
The next session will open on WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19th. In view of great importance that students attend from the very beginning of the Term, All arrangements for Board, Room, &c., and the settlement of College bills, should be attended to the day appointed. College exercises will begin promptly on the day appointed.
Tuition three not on Scholarships, $800 per term. Board and Room from $4 to $6 per week.
For further information, address the President at Canonsburg, or the Vice President at Washington.
aug28-d2w1d

BACON HAMS—
20,000 lbs. Plain Bacon Hams
Just out of smoke, for sale.
aug28-88 JAS. GARDINER & CO.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Whereas letters of Administration on the estate of John Atkinson, deceased, has been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against the estate of said decedent, are required to make the same known, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment.
D. MERCER, Adm'r.,
aug31 Haw-6w Mayor's Office, Pittsburgh, Pa.

COPYING PRESSES,
BRUSHES AND BOOKS,
For sale by
W. S. HAVEN,
aug18 Corner Wood and Third streets.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—
MISS H. DELES, - - MANAGERESS.
IMMENSE ATTRACTION. BENEFIT OF
Miss Annette Ince,
The Meteor of the California Stage,
Who will appear in the requisite rendition of MARY STUART, as played originally by the great Rachel FRIDAY EVENING, September 7th, 1866 the great play in five acts, adapted from the French of Ferre Lebrun, entitled
MARY, QUEEN OF SCOTS
Mary Stuart, Queen of Scotland.....ANNETTE INCE
To conclude with the amusing burlesque of
OBJECT OF INTEREST.
Saturday, last night of Miss Annette Ince.
ADMISSION:
Free Circle and Parquette, (no Reserved Seats in Parquette and Dress Circle) 75c. Family Circle, 25c. Gallery, 25c. Private Boxes, $5.00.
Doors open ½ before 7, to begin ½ before 8 o'clock

MACRUM & CARLISLE'S
Trimming Store, 19 Fifth Street.
MACRUM & CARLISLE,
19 FIFTH STREET,
Have just received a splendid lot of
CLUNY AND MALTESE COLLARS
HAMBURG FLOUNCINGS,
PUFFED MUSLINS, MARSEILLES
MOROCCO TRAVELING BAGS,
FINE FANS, NECKLACES,
NEW STYLES FANCY JEWELRY.
Just received a full line of
ALEXANDRE'S,
Courvoisier's and Jouvin's
KID GLOVES.
The "Star" Shirt—All Sizes.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

Time and Distance Indicator.
[Copyright secured.]

Between Pittsburgh and the Principal Cities.
WATCH REPAIRING.
Having fitted up a new work shop in connection with the Jewelry Store, for the repairing of Watches exclusively, and having the advantage of good light and the best tools now in use, with a large force of
COMPETENT WORKMEN,
We are enabled now to do work on Chronometer, Duplex or Patent Lever Watches in a satisfactory manner to our Customers. All fine watches closely regulated by our
CHRONOMETER.
DUNSEATH & CO.,
JEWELLERS,
56 Fifth Street.
aug2

R. H. PALMER,
Straw and Millinery Goods, 81 Wood st.
PRICES REDUCED.
R. H. PALMER,
81 WOOD STREET,
Has just received from New York auctions full lines of
NOTIONS,
Straw and Millinery Goods,
RIBBONS, GLOVES,
HOSIERY, &c.,
Which are offered at prices to meet the times.
HATS.
FUR AND WOOL HATS,
IN FULL STOCK. CHEAP.
R. H. PALMER,
81 WOOD STREET.
mh20

JOHN D. BAILEY,
Stock and Real Estate Broker.
FOR SALE—
410 ACRES COAL,
One half mile from the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad, one mile east of Midway Station. Vein 5 feet. Will be divided into 10 acre lots.
JOHN D. BAILEY,
sep4 No. 81 Market street, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE.
260 acres coal and surface, situated about 30 rods east of the Ridge Road, between Pittsburgh and Steubenville Road. The road runs through the property, leaving about 30 acres of the surface on the west. 50 acres good white oak timber.
JOHN D. BAILEY,
sep4 No. 102 Fourth street, or
No. 6 Sill's Block, Duquesne Way.

FOR SALE—112 ACRES OF GOOD
Tillable land, all level and under a high state of cultivation, 100 acres cleared and can be worked by a mowing machine, large two-story frame house, and large frame barn. Good orchard of all kinds of fruit. The place is well watered with never failing springs. Good well at the door. Situate one mile from New Brighton, adjoining the borough line of Fallston, with a R. R. station at the door. Also 10 acres of good bituminous coal underneath which is a vein of fire clay from 10 to 12 feet thick, fronting on the river.
JOHN D. BAILEY,
sep4 No. 102 Fourth street.

FOR SALE—SCULLY'S SPRINGS,
13 acres of Bottom land, situated in Chartiers Valley, 4½ miles from the City, 1½ miles from the Steubenville railroad, and accessible by good driving roads. Also, the celebrated Mineral Spring known as "Scully's springs." The medicinal qualities of the water will be readily appreciated on application to JOHN D. BAILEY,
sep4 No. 102 Fourth street, or
Stock and Real Estate Broker.

FOR SALE—Dwelling House and
STORE ROOM. That desirable lot, No. 32 Fourth street between Market and Ferry streets, having a front of 26 feet on Fourth street by 81 feet deep, on which is a substantial Two-and-a-HALF BRICK BUILDING, the first floor consists of the Hall, and a large first-class Store room. The Second and third floors are finished and conveniently arranged for a Dwelling of six Rooms with finished Attic. The Store room will be leased until April 1st, 1867, at $600 per annum. Possession of the Dwelling can be had at once.
JOHN D. BAILEY,
sep4 Stock and Real Estate Broker,
No. 102 Fourth street.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—
A PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY,
Occupying one of the best locations in the city, and having a good run of custom. Immediate possession can be given.
No. 104 Fourth street,
aug31 No. 6 Sill's Block, Duquesne Way.

B. D. WILSON & SON'S CELEBRATED WINES
Brandies and Wine Bitters,
Los Angeles, California.
These Wines and Brandies are offered to the people of Pennsylvania, for the first time, and we claim a purity that is the equal in many of the best foreign importation, especially, our Mound Vineyard or Still Champagne. Our Wines being perfectly pure are suited for Medical and Sacramental purposes. They consist of Hock, Sherry, Port, Angelica, (Sacred), Mound Vineyard, Still Champagne, Pure Grape Brandy, Sauvevain Wine Bitters, for sale in the trade or by the case, by
CARRICK & CO., Sole Agents,
N. E. Cor. CHESTNUT and FRONT Sts., Phila.
aug19-m

IMPERIAL VINEGAR.
BOLLMAN'S
Imperial French Vinegar
Manufactured by E. & M. BOLLMAN Bremen, Germany.
For sale by the well known firms of
MILLER & RICKETSON,
JOHN RENSHAW,
JOSEPH FLEMING,
(Central Drug Store, Allegheny.)
This excellent VINEGAR, from its concentrated quality and pure ingredients, is without a rival in the world, and as well adapted to preserving and medical purposes as to ordinary family use.
Beware of worthless and imitation vinegars. Sole Depot in the U. S. with
BOLLMAN, BECK & CO.,
aug28-6m&w No. 53 S. Gay st., Baltimore, Md.

BOLLMAN'S
White Wine Vinegar, for Pickling;
Proctor & Gamble's Mottled German Soap;
Crushed, Granulated, Powdered and Refined Sugars;
Clear Brand of Cincinnati Sugar Cured Hams;
Norton's Fine Apple Cheese.
For sale at the Family Grocery of
LEWIS & McCLURE,
sep4 346 Liberty Street.

FOR SALE--REAL ESTATE.

WORLEY FURNACE
AND
SEVEN THOUSAND ACRES
OF
IRON LAND,
IN
DICKSON COUNTY,
AT
CHANCERY SALE.
In pursuance of decree of the Chancery Court at Nashville, Tennessee, in the Cause of A. G. Stockell, Administrator, &c., vs. the Heirs and Creditors of James L. Hall, deceased, I will sell at public auction at the COURT HOUSE, in the city of NASHVILLE, on
SATURDAY, October 13, 1866,
The tracts of IRON LAND, containing, together, 7,210 Acres, and known as the WORLEY FURNACE LANDS, lying on the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad, in Dickson county, 30 odd forty-five miles west of Nashville.
Worley Furnace was originally built in 1811, by Montgomery Hall, and was worked from that time, till about 1859. There is an inexhaustible amount of the finest quality of ORE close to the Furnace, and the metal has always been a ready commanded. The highest price ever found in Nashville. Lands in Dickson county will be furnished on Application to the undersigned at Nashville.
TERMS OF SALE are One, Two and Three Years Credit, with interest from the day of sale. Notes required, with personal security, and lien retained. Sale free from redemption.
HORTON B. HOWELL, C. & M.
aug24

PUBLIC SALE OF LOTS IN THE
New Town of Cunningham.
ONE HUNDRED LOTS in the above town will be sold to the highest bidder, at public vendue, or on city, on the premises on
WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of September next.
The Town of Cunningham has lately been laid out by the undersigned, and is situated in Madison township, Butler county, Pa., on the Allegheny river, on the opposite side to the Brady's Bend Iron Works.
The Town is located within a few miles of the river, and the route of the Allegheny Valley Railroad is known to be in contemplation.
The Town is located on good building ground and the town Lots can be extended so as to make it a large place.
It has an excellent situation, and promises to become a place of importance.
Persons wishing to leave well their money, or to locate a Town well to any, will find this one to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.
Terms made known on day of sale.
J. M. CUNNINGHAM.
aug24

VALUABLE FARM
FOR SALE.
Situated at Leech's ford, on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, 20 miles from the City of Pittsburgh, and under the highest state of cultivation, and enclosed with the best of fences. The improvements are
Two Large Brick Dwelling Houses,
TWO LARGE BANK BARNS 60 by 80 feet all in good order, and enclosed in 150 APPLE TREES, selected from all young & VINEYARD of 10 ACRES in full bearing. WILL BE SOLD LOW, if the facts generally is well watered with NEVER FAILING SPRINGS, and is well adapted for all kinds of grain, grazing and fruit growing as any land in the State, and in fact purchaser. For terms apply to or address
A. D. OLSON LEECH,
jy21-tf Leechburg, Pa.

SAW AND GRIST MILL
FOR SALE.
The undersigned offers for sale a large SAW MILL, situate at Leechburg, on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, 20 miles from Pittsburgh, and including 3,000 FEET OF LUMBER IN 12 HOURS. The mill is in first rate order, having been built 12 feet. The machinery is in the very best condition.
The Grist Mill
Situate at the same place, and run by the same power, is also in excellent condition. It has FOUR RUN OF STONES, and is capable of GRINDING 100 BUSHELS and can manufacture 100 barrels of Flour every 24 hours. The building is of brick and stone, four stories high, and in connection with the Mill is a large DWELLING HOUSE. For full information, apply or address
ADDISON LEECH,
jy21-tf Leechburg, Pa.

FOR SALE—
Two Hundred and Eight ACRES OF VALUABLE FARM LAND, situated at Carpenter's Station on Pennsylvania Railroad, 20 miles from Pittsburgh.
COOK & EVANS, Attorneys,
aug24 No. 93 Diamond st., Pittsburgh.

OIL LANDS FOR SALE.
Several valuable tracts of OIL TERRITORY bordering on the Kanawha River, West Virginia, are offered for sale by the undersigned. For information, deeds, plans, &c., apply to me at No. 60 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
WM. M. MOFFETT,
aug24 Attorney at Law.

FOR SAL

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

THE CAMPAIGN

Mass Union Republican Meeting at Allegheny City—The Diamond Square Crowded With Loyal Men—Enthusiasm of the People—Our Sister City Good for an Increased Union Majority—Geary and Williams the People's Favorites—Stirring Speeches of Ex-Governor Dennison, of Ohio, Hon. Thomas Williams and Hon. Thomas J. Bigham, &c., &c.

Last night a glorious meeting of loyal men was held in Diamond Square, Allegheny City. The square was densely crowded with people, and a feeling of enthusiasm prevailed which has not been excelled at any time since the opening of the present campaign. A grand stand was erected at the back of the square, commanding a perfect view of the Diamond. The stand was crowded with the most prominent citizens of our sister city, and among them was Ex-Governor Dennison, of Ohio, who was he "observed of all observers," and whose remarks during the meeting proved that he has a strong hold on the affections and gratitude of the loyal men of this section for the manly and patriotic stand he took in opposition to the policy of President Johnson.

THE ORGANIZATION.

The meeting was called to order by John A. Myler, Esq., who nominated the following officers, who were unanimously elected:

PRESIDENT—Hon John Morrison.

Vice Presidents—General William Robinson, Jr., General Charles Barnes, Colonel D. W. Magraw, Colonel George Gerst, Colonel J. M. Cooper, Captain Simon Drum, Captain E. Schwarz, Captain J. C. Campbell, Captain Sam. Riddle, Captain William P. Herbert, Captain J. M. Bailey, Alexander Young, Esq., James Marshal, Esq., George Moul, Esq., John Brown, Jr., E. R. Brunot, Esq., Robert Lea, Esq., T. J. Burkfield, Esq.

Secretaries—C. C. Smith, Esq., Alf. Need, Esq., Hon. Alf. Slick, James Meltrier, Esq., Joseph McPherson, Esq., A. H. English, Esq., G. W. Rubeley, Esq., Thomas Scandrett, Esq.,

SPEECH OF THE HON. THOS. J. BIGHAM.

State Senator Bigham was the first speaker. He occupied only a few minutes in making his address. The Senator referred to the vast importance of the issues which now so thoroughly occupy the public mind. He stated the nature of the amendments to the Constitution which were proposed by Congress, and which constitute the platform of the Union Republican party, and urged the people to sustain the action of Congress as a patriotic duty, and as the surest, safest and most expeditious way of securing peace and harmony to the country, and of placing the nation once again in its rightful place first among the governments of the earth. The Senator was several times interrupted by the applause which his timely remarks called forth, but he gave way to Ex-Governor Dennison, who was the next speaker.

SPEECH OF EX GOV. DENNISON, OF OHIO.

Ex-Governor Dennison, of Ohio, who was Postmaster General, (succeeding Montgomery Blair,) under President Lincoln, was introduced by Congressman Williams, who referred in eloquent terms to the patriotic course of Mr. Dennison, in his administration as the chief executive officer of Ohio, during the early part of the war, and subsequently as a Cabinet officer. As Gov. Dennison came forward he was greeted with enthusiastic cheers, which having subsided, he proceeded to address the meeting for nearly an hour.

He said that he knew not what to say for the handsome manner in which his name had been introduced. He was present without preparation, and whatever he might have to say, he was now a private citizen. It was true that he remained in the Cabinet of President Johnson as long as he thought he could perform anything of value to the country. But he had loyal enemies but to withdraw from the Cabinet of the amendments to the Constitution which were proposed by Congress, and which constitute the platform of the Union Republican party, and urged the people to sustain the action of Congress as a patriotic duty, and as the surest, safest and most expeditious way of securing peace and harmony to the country, and of placing the nation once again in its rightful place first among the governments of the earth. The Senator was several times interrupted by the applause which his timely remarks called forth, but he gave way to Ex-Governor Dennison, who was the next speaker.

SPEECH OF EX GOV. DENNISON, OF OHIO.

Ex-Governor Dennison, of Ohio, who was Postmaster General, (succeeding Montgomery Blair,) under President Lincoln, was introduced by Congressman Williams, who referred in eloquent terms to the patriotic course of Mr. Dennison, in his administration as the chief executive officer of Ohio, during the early part of the war, and subsequently as a Cabinet officer. As Gov. Dennison came forward he was greeted with enthusiastic cheers, which having subsided, he proceeded to address the meeting for nearly an hour.

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